

EIGHTH ISSUE

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT



TRADE STATISTICS

WITH A REVIEW

for

1347 Fasli

(1937-1938) A.D.

by

Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc.

Director of Statistics

**Hyderabad-Deccan
Government Central Press
1939.**

Price Rs. 2.

List of Publications on sale, issued by the Department of Statistics & Census, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. Copies can be had of the Director of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Rs. A. P.

1.	Administration Report of the Statistical Dept., 1st Issue 1837 F.	1	0	0	
2.	Do do 2nd Issue	1838 F.	2	0	0 (Out of stock)
(a)3.	Do do 3rd Issue (2 Parts)	1839 F.	2	0	0
4.	Do do 4th Issue do	1840 F.	2	0	0
5.	Do do 5th Issue do	1841 F.	2	0	0
6.	Do do 6th Issue do	1842 F.	2	0	0
7.	Do do 7th Issue do	1843 F.	2	0	0
8.	Do do 8th Issue (1 Part)	1844 F.	1	0	0
9.	Do do 9th & 10th Issue (Combined) for 1845 & 1846 F.	1	0	0	(Out of stock)
10.	Do do 11th Issue for	1847 F.	1	0	0
(b)11.	Statistical Year Book for 1844 F. (1935) (First Issue)	..	5	0	0 (Out of stock)
12.	Do 1845 F. (1936) (2nd Issue)	..	5	0	0
13.	Do 1846 F. (1937) (3rd Issue)		5	0	0
14.	Trade Review & Statistics, 1st Issue 1290-1840 F.	..	..	2	0 0
15.	Do 2nd „ 1841 F. (1932)	..	..	2	0 0
16.	Do 3rd „ 1842 F. (1933)	..	..	2	0 0
17.	Do 4th „ 1843 F. (1934)	..	..	2	0 0
18.	Do 5th „ 1844 F. (1935)	..	..	2	0 0 (Out of stock)
19.	Do 6th „ 1845 F. (1936)	..	..	2	0 0
20.	Do 7th „ 1846 F. (1937)	..	..	2	0 0
21.	Do 8th „ 1847 F. (1938)	..	..	2	0 0
22.	Diglott Calendar, 1st Issue (1288-1844 F.) 1879-1935	..	6	0	0
23.	Do 2nd Issue (1839-1860 F.) 1930-1950	..	3	0	0
24.	Retail and Wholesale Prices, 1st Issue 1821-1830 F.		1	0	0
25.	Do do 2nd Issue (1830-1840 F.)		1	0	0
(d)26.	District Gazetteers, Part II for 1830 F. for all the Districts @ Re. 1/-per district		15	0	0
27.	Do do (bilingual) (1831-1845 F.)	..	17	0	0
28.	Statistical Abstract (1st Issue) 1321-1830 F.		5	8	0 (Out of stock)
29.	Do (2nd Issue) 1831-1840 F.	..	..	5	8 0
30.	Cotton Manual for the Dominions 1844 F. 1st Issue	..	3	0	0

(Continued)

EIGHTH ISSUE

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT



TRADE STATISTICS

WITH A REVIEW

for

1347 Fasli

(1937-1938) A.D.

by

Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc.

Director of Statistics

Hyderabad-Deccan
Government Central Press
1939.

Price Rs. 2.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER No.		PAGE
I. General	.. .. .	1
II. Imports	.. .. .	14
III. Exports	.. .. .	44
IV. Direction of Trade	.. .. .	62

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No.

1.	Total Trade of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions in 1347 F., as compared with 1346 and 1345 F. ..	69
2.	Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1347 F. as compared with 1346 and 1345 F. ..	70
3.	Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1347 F., as compared with 1346 and 1345 F. ..	92
4.	Value and Duty on Imports in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1347 F., as compared with 1346 and 1345 F. ..	102
5.	Value and Duty on Exports in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1347 F., as compared with 1346 and 1345 F. ..	104
6.	Statistics of (Mahsul Khanawari) Customs Income in 1347 F., as compared with 1346 and 1345 F. ..	105
7.	Statement showing the Tariff Changes in 1347 F. ..	106
8.	Commercial and Financial Statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways for the year 1347 F. (October 1937 to September 1938) as compared with 1346 and 1345 Fasli ..	108
9.	Abstract Statement showing Trade of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions with British Provinces and Indian States, during the year April 1937 to March 1938 A.D. (Khurdad 1346 to Ardi behisht 1347 F.).	111
10.	Statement (Imports) showing the Trade in each article between H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and British Provinces, Chief Ports and Indian States during the year 1937-38 A.D. ..	114
11.	Statement (Exports) showing the Trade in each article between H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and British Provinces, Chief Ports and Indian States during the year 1937-38 A.D. ..	124
12.	The Value of Imports as per Statement No. II divided into special heads ..	134
13.	The Value of Exports as per Statement No. III divided into special heads ..	135

STATEMENTS.—(*contd.*)

STATEMENT NO.	PAGE.
14. Statement showing how Hyderabad State is meeting the value of the Import from the Export Trade in important items	137
15. Statement showing periodical earnings (Railway) during the year 1937-38 A.D.	141
16. Statement showing the number of passengers carried and earnings of Road Mechanical Transport Service of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway for the year 1937-38 A.D.	142

GRAPHS.

GRAPH NO.	FACING PAGE.
1. Wholesale Prices of Principal Commodities for 1347 F. (1937-1938)	3
2. Industrial Activity. 1342-1347 F. (1933-1938)	6
3. Value of Imports and Exports, 1340-1347 F.	8
4. Dutiable and Duty-free Merchandise, 1340-1347 F.	9
5. Duty on Imports and Exports, 1340-1347 F.	10
6. Import Values in Index Numbers (Exempted Goods), 1340-1347 F.	11
7. Balance of Trade for 1347 F. (1937-38)	11
8. Total Trade and Customs' Total Income, 1340-1347 F.	13
9. Imports of Betel Nuts and Leaves and Spices, 1341-1347 F.	32
10. Sugar and Tea Imports, 1343-1347 F.	40
11. Groundnut and Castor Acreage, 1342-1347 F.	47
12. Cotton Bales Exported, 1346 and 1347 F.	49
13. No. of Live-stock Exported, 1342-1347 F.	56
14. Tobacco Exports, 1342-1347 F.	59

TRADE OF HYDERABAD.

1347 F. (OCTOBER 1937—SEPTEMBER 1938)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

1. A country lives very largely by the things that it can produce, manufacture and sell; and when the demand for saleable commodities is slack and the market rates are low the solvency of that country is seriously affected. In 1347 as compared with 1346, the export trade of Hyderabad dropped by a little over 2 crores of rupees and the import trade by about Rs. 8 lakhs; the net result was a small favourable balance of not more than Rs. 94 lakhs as compared with nearly Rs. 3 crores in 1346.

Summary of factors affecting world trade.

2. The year 1347 was characterised by several distinct phases of economic affairs. The market for agricultural produce, which was at a low ebb at the close of 1346 F. (Sept. 1937), suddenly shot up in the first month of 1347 and gave hopes of trade recovery; but the rise was short-lived as in the subsequent months, the price fell by degrees, with brief halts, especially at harvest season and when the prospect of the south-west monsoon seemed promising. As the Commerce Member for the Government of India pointed out, from August 1937 the price, for instance, of groundnut fell so much that even the increase of exports of groundnut did not make up the loss caused to the country by the fall of prices, and that 'the question of arresting the fall of commodity prices was beyond the control of the Government of India.'

3. These disturbed market conditions were not due entirely to local causes. The world received during the year a series of political shocks. Self-sufficiency, as a national programme was intensified by many countries. Consequently, the area of international business on a free trade basis was increasingly restricted. While totalitarian countries bought and sold on a national basis, Great

Britain relied on individual business firms for the furtherance of her trade policy. The United States of America relentlessly pursued her "national recovery" plan within her own borders. In several countries of the world good harvests and large stocks sent down the prices of primary articles. Though, however, the demand for raw materials for rearmament and for food grains for stock against eventualities partly relieved the pressure, rumours of wars shook the confidence of the market. The first Indian commodity affected was cotton. A heavy drop in the U. S. A., coupled with a slack demand from Japan, caused a slump in the export trade of cotton. The repercussion on the Hyderabad Cotton market was perceptible. Among other major factors which disturbed India's trade in general were the Government of India's notice terminating the Ottawa Trade Agreement of August 1932, the abortive Indo-Lancashire Cotton Trade Convention prohibiting Indian export of sugar by sea except to Burma for a period of five years; the continued flight of gold to the gold-hoarding countries of the west; Japan's unwillingness to buy the full quota of Indian raw cotton except on long credit on the plea of lack of exchange facilities, and India's suspension of new commitments with Japan until such time as the necessary exchange permit had been granted to the full value as provided in the original contract; Egypt's prohibitive enhancement of import duty on Indian and British yarns and piece-goods; the new Afghan currency and exchange regulations prejudicially affecting trade with India; and the weak rupee-sterling exchange ratio which for some time stood below the statutory minimum.

4. The season was disappointing. The south-west monsoon of 1346 F. (1937), which fed the crops to be harvested in 1347 F. (1938), was capricious, and the rainfall was defective in some areas. Consequently the sowing of Kharif (the major harvest of the agricultural year) was delayed in places and the yield was poor. The acreage under some of the principal crops was much less than in 1346, sugarcane 47 per cent., castor 33 per cent., rice 24 per cent., mustard 16 per cent., and jawar 8 per cent. less, while the areas under cotton, groundnut and wheat respectively were 15.6, 50.7 and 4 per cent. larger than in 1346. Abi (autumn rice) was generally fair, but the unirrigated crop in the south and south-east of the Dominions suffered from lack of moisture

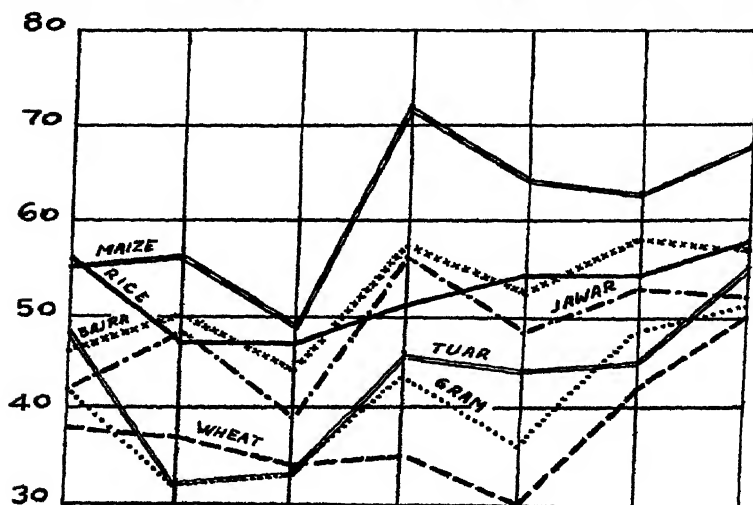
Agriculture in
Hyderabad.

NO: I

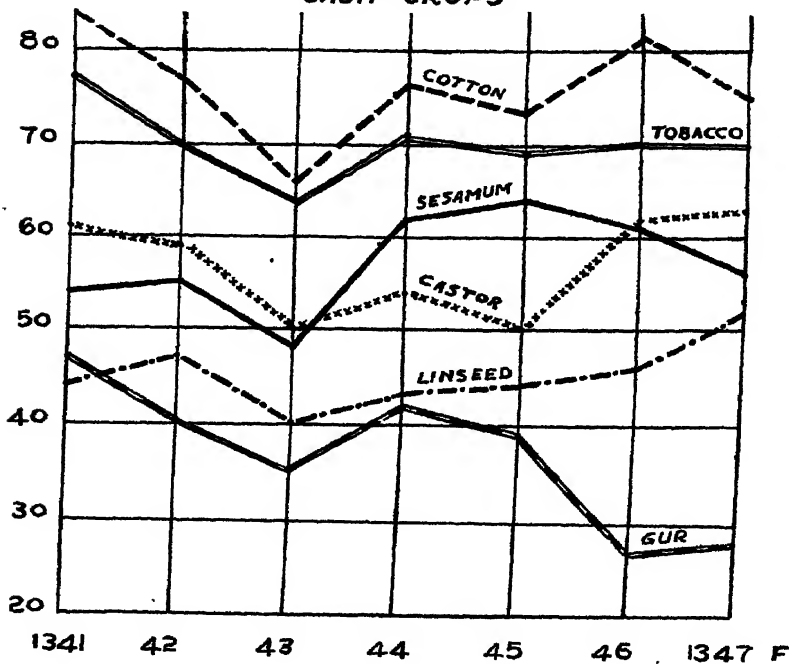
WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
1347 F (1937-38)
FOOD CROPS

INDEX NUMBERS

BASE 1331 F = 100



CASH CROPS



5. The Rabi harvest met unfavourable weather conditions, and the soil was far too dry in some places. Tabi (spring rice) had normal condition at the beginning of the season, but the yield fell off later for lack of irrigation.

6. The wholesale prices of the principal food crops are generally highest in October (Azar) and lowest in June (Amardad). Hence January (Isfandar) prices were taken as the average for the whole year.

The value of the main crops at the average market rates current in Isfandar 1347 F. (January 1938) amounted to Rs. 37,44,44,672 as compared with Rs. 39,01,87,575 in 1346.

Crops	PRODUCE		MARKET RATES IN ISFANDAR		Per unit	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE IN RUPEES	
	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)		1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)
Cotton (Bales)	570,262	499,258	19 12 0	20 11 0	Maund 80 lbs.	5,63,13,372	5,16,41,999
Wheat (Tons.)	200,125	199,572	19 14 0	16 13 0	Palla 120 strs.	3,71,23,188	3,13,16,173
Maize ..	108,291	109,681	9 2 0	8 9 0	..	92,22,771	87,05,340
Rice ..	367,978	418,318	16 14 0	15 13 0	..	5,79,56,535	6,17,36,764
Jawar ..	1,308,328	1,571,285	8 15 0	9 8 0	..	10,91,36,361	13,47,37,688
Bajra ..	123,696	127,326	9 9 0	9 11 0	..	1,10,39,868	1,15,12,393
Groundnut ..	476,471	316,473	11 12 0	18 0 0	..	5,22,52,978	5,31,67,464
Sesamum ..	40,399	40,684	17 12 0	19 9 0	..	66,92,768	75,28,220
Linseed ..	41,193	43,567	5 1 0	4 10 0	Maund	58,39,107	56,41,926
Castor ..	40,372	65,905	4 6 0	4 10 0	..	49,45,570	85,34,697
Tobacco ..	16,603	16,954	16 2 0	16 14 0	..	74,96,255	80,10,765
Gur ..	123,503	60,271	4 12 0	4 8 0	..	1,04,25,899	75,94,146
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	37,44,44,672	

7. First in the order of importance of agricultural produce comes cotton. Here any lead from the U. S. A. is usually followed by India with anxiety, and Hyderabad, the fourth largest Indian cotton yielding centre, shares that anxiety. The local cotton market was weak for several reasons. The U. S. A. crop is estimated to have been the largest since 1931-32. Even outside the U. S. A. cotton production had increased from $14\frac{1}{2}$ million bales in 1931-32 to 20 million bales in 1937-38, the percentage of non-American growth in relation to world production having risen from 45.1 to 59 per cent. Owing to financial and other economic difficulties, Japan failed to take its full usual quota of Indian cotton. In India weather was generally favourable, except in mid-India, and the crop was fair. Although Indian mills increased their consumption, the demand from foreign importers was poor. Consequently, a heavy stock remained in hand. The stock in these Dominions at the end of the cotton season was 161,510 bales as against 83,350 bales in 1946. Price movements in Nander, the centre of long staple *bani* variety, and Jalna, representing the short staple cotton areas, closely corresponded with those in Bombay. In Nander the price of a *palla* of *bani* cotton dropped from Rs. 75 in Thir (May) to Rs. 65 at the end of the Fasli year (September). *Havri* in Jalna, which fetched Rs. 31-8 per *palla* in Ardibehisht (March) fell to Rs. 30-10 in Thir (May) when the season closed.

8. Next in importance comes oilseeds, of which castor is the chief. Rather more than half the total area under castor in India is in these Dominions. The demand for castor seed was weak, and so the export trade shrank considerably. A large stock remained. The average annual export of this seed represents 22 per cent. of the production since 1344 F. (1934-35). Sesamum and linseed prices also fell. The prices of food grains were no exception. The index numbers show that the closing quotations of rice of first quality was 28 points below the basis in July 1914; wheat (*bansi*) was down by 22 points and jawar by 4 points.

9. The following table compares the Hyderabad average prices in index numbers with those of Bombay and Calcutta :—

BASE JULY 1914=100				
Months		Hyderabad	Bombay	Calcutta
No. of commodities	.. ..	(51)	(40)	(72)
Azur (October, 37)	.. ..	98	105	105
Dai (November, 37)	.. ..	91	105	103
Bahman (December, 37)	.. ..	93	104	102
Isfandar (January, 38)	.. ..	89	104	99
Farwardi (February, 38)	.. ..	87	103	97
Ardibehisht (March, 38)	.. ..	87	100	96
Khurdad (April, 38)	.. ..	86	101	94
Thir (May, 38)	.. ..	87	100	94
Amardad (June, 38)	.. ..	91	100	94
Shahrewar (July, 38)	.. ..	92	100	95
Mehir (August, 38)	.. ..	93	100	94
Aban (September, 38)	.. ..	90	101	95
Average for 1347 F. (1937-38)	.. .	90	102	97
Average for 1346 F. (1936-37)	.. .	97	105	102

In Hyderabad Khurdad (April) was the most depressed month. Although some improvement occurred subsequently, the price dropped in the last month of the year about 8 points below the Azur (October) level and 10 points below the July 1914 level. The signs of trade recovery noticeable in the beginning disappeared before the close of the year.

10. Industries made a striking advance during the year. The total number of large-scale industrial establishments was 752, an increase of 95 or 14 per cent. The production figures given below for coal mining, Shahabad stone quarrying, cement, cotton piece-goods, match, glassware, vegetable oils and liquor manufacture indicate that industries partially made good what was lost by agriculture. The amount of coal raised was the largest since 1341 F. (1931-32) and exceeded the 1346 F. figure by 10 per cent. Shahabad stone was 5.3 per cent. up on 1346 F.. Owing, however, to keen competition, the Shahabad Factory in the Associated Cement Group suffered a set-back, the production being 3.4 per cent. less than in 1346 F. The output of the weaving mills was 34.4 per cent. greater than in 1346 F. The other industries which call for notice are vegetable oils, glass manufacture and liquor. Vegetable oil-pressing is a progressive industry, and the 1347 F. outturn was 17 per cent. greater than in 1346 F. The glass industry is forging ahead, the year's output amounting to 14,000 maunds as compared with 9,000 maunds in 1346 F. Liquor production in the year amounted to 311,088 gallons as against 534,470 gallons in 1346 F. (1936-37).

11. The annexed graph illustrates in index numbers the progress of several industrial productions.

12. The values in thousands of rupees of the products of the principal industries in 1347 F., as compared with preceding years are :—

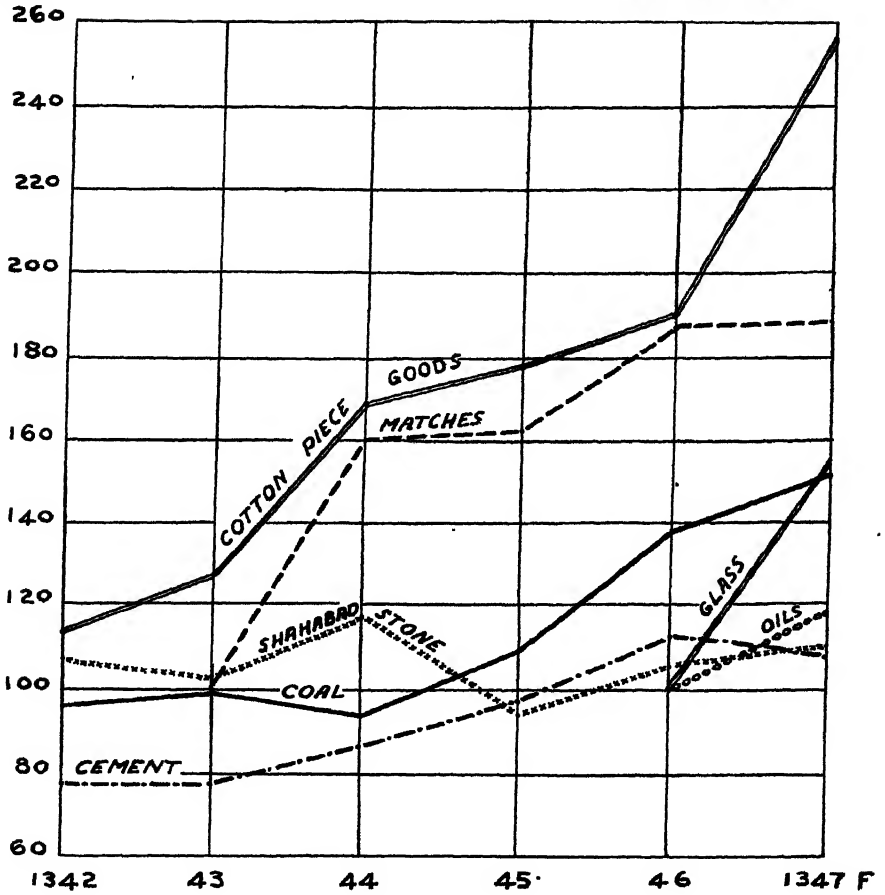
Principal Industries	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)	1345 F. (1935-36)	1344 F. (1934-35)	1343 F. (1933-34)
Coal ..	52,75	45,08	36,06	32,86	34,83
Shahabad Cement ..	35,82	37,90	37,63	40,63	33,15
Shahabad Stone ..	69	82	89	1,11	97
Cotton piece-goods ..	82,30	55,49	60,72	56,56	38,11
Matches ..	21,67	2,220	..	..	..
Cigarettes ..	37,87	40,52	..	..	..
Liquor ..	6,99	8,38	..	..	..
Glass ..	1,11	72	..	..	..

Note.—(Figures are for Fasli year.)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY 1342-47 F. (1933-38)

INDEX NOS:

BASE 1341 F = 100



13. The general business conditions were encouraging. 38 new concerns were registered in Joint Stock Companies. 1347 F., 12 for banking, 1 insurance, 13 trading and manufacturing, 2 mining and quarrying and 12 others.

14. The price of gold fluctuated. Gold hoarding in Europe and America, which began in Aban 1346 F. (September 1937), came to a temporary halt in France the next month, but in other countries was in full swing. Increasingly higher prices were offered, and so gold worth as much as Rs. 11 crores left India, the total exports since England and India went off the gold standard on 21st September 1931 being estimated at Rs. 315 crores. In Hyderabad the average price of gold in the first month of the year was Rs. 41.12 per tola. It rose and fell by degrees at brief intervals, and stood at Rs. 43.10 at the end of the year.

15. Silver was practically stationary at As. 9.7 per tola.

16. The share market was not promising for investors and speculators. Although Japanese competition in piece-goods was a little weak and advantage was taken of by the local mills to improve their production by 34.4 per cent., the mill scrip did not rise in value. For instance, the fully paid-up share value of one mill, which received financial support from the Government Industrial Trust Fund, declined from Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 36-12-0 during the year. The Associated Cement shares dropped from Rs. 151 to Rs. 109-8-0 and coal shares from Rs. 109 to Rs. 103. Bank shares were also unsteady.

17. The failure of three branch banks in Hyderabad and Secunderabad caused a consternation. The Travancore and Quilon Bank, registered in Travancore, and the Deccan Commercial Bank, registered in Madras, suddenly closed their doors; the public had deposited somewhere about Rs. 40 lakhs in these banks.

18. The rupee exchange rate between British and Osmania currency constantly varied. In the beginning of the year the rate was 116.9 for a hundred B.G. Rupees. It depreciated to Rs. 117 in Dai (November). Between that date and the beginning of Isfandar (January 1938) the rate fluctuated between 116 and 117. Thereafter it appreciated and stood around 115.8. The closing rate was Rs. 117.6 for 100 British Government Rupees.

19. The total value of currency notes in circulation in the year was O.S. Rs. 14,03 lakhs as compared with Rs. 14,17 lakhs in 1346 F.

20. During the year under review the total declared value of goods carried by road and rail amounted to Rs. 29,62 lakhs (Rs. 31,87 lakhs) a decrease of a little above Rs. 2 crores but both the export and import trade diminished as will be seen from the following statement :--

Items	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)	1345 F. (1935-36)
-------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

(Exports in lakhs of rupees).

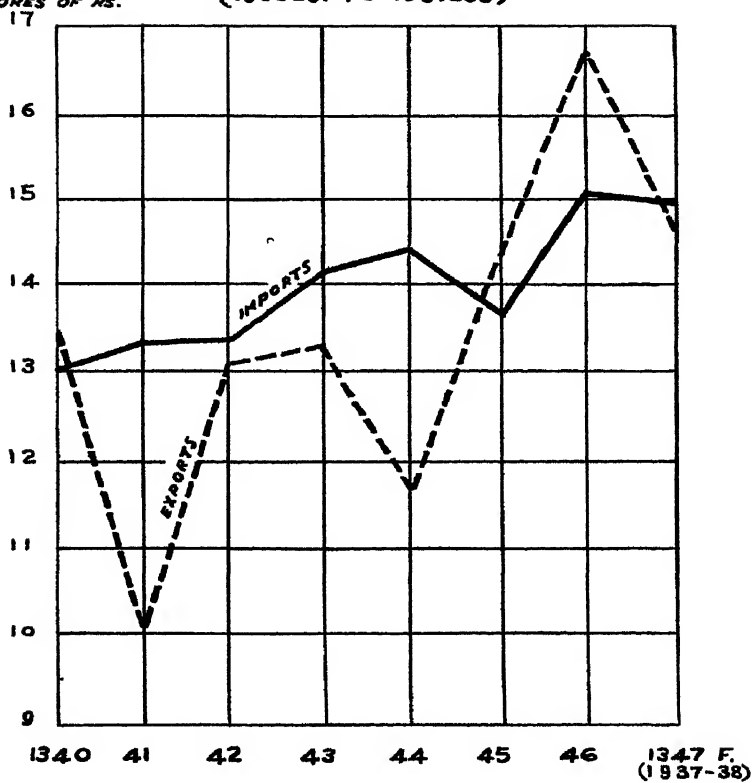
Dutiable merchandise ..	13,08.2	14,70.8	12,17.2
Duty-free merchandise ..	1,11.4	1,69.5	2,02.1
Duty-exempted exports ..	45.2	34.8	20.5
Total ..	14,64.8	16,75.1	14,39.8

(Imports in lakhs of rupees).

Dutiable merchandise ..	12,93.3	12,90.7	11,74.4
Duty-free merchandise ..	77.3	89.3	84.0
Duty-exempted goods ..	1,00.7	88.4	96.7
Railway stores ..	25.7	37.0	20.3
Total ..	14,97.0	15,05.4	13,75.4

21. Exports falling in the three groups 'dutiable,' 'duty-free' and 'exempted' were valued at Rs. 14,65 lakhs, a decrease of over Rs. 210 lakhs. The first two classes of goods accounted for the fall, while the third, 'duty-exempted' goods, showed a rise. On the basis of 1340 F. (1930-31), the value of 'dutiable' goods showed only 3 per cent. increase, as against 16 per cent. in 1346 F., and that of 'duty-free'

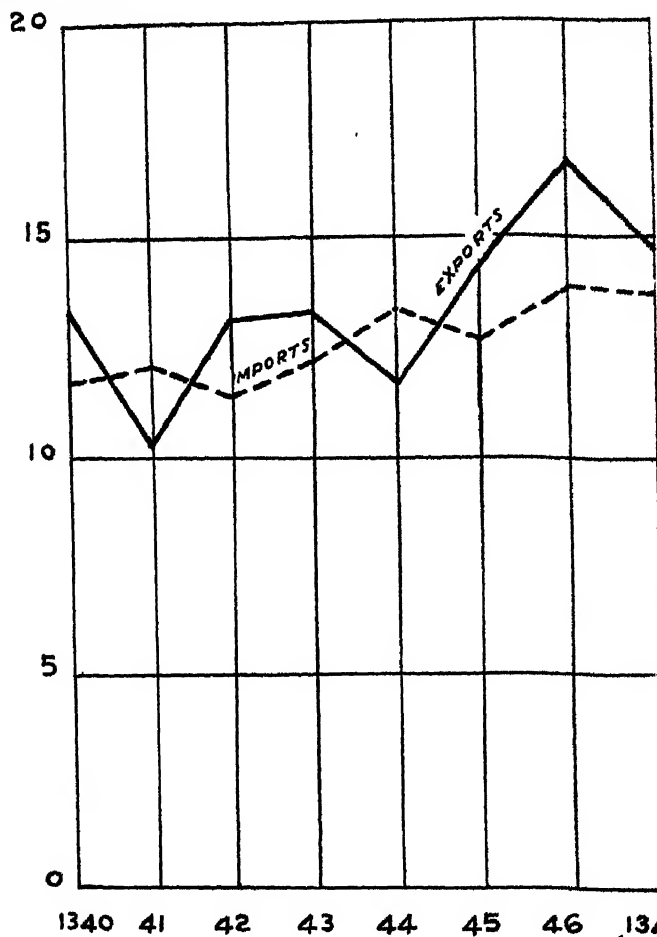
VALUE OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS
IN CRORES OF RS. (1930-31 TO 1937-38)



DUTIABLE & DUTY-FREE MERCHANDISE

(1930-31 TO 1937-38)

IN CRORES OF RS



NOTE:-

IN IMPORTS ARTICLES FOR GOVT. DEPTS. & RAILWAYS EXCLUDED

exports an 118 per cent. increase. The following figures show the trend of export trade since 1340 F. (1930-31).

Year	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)		P.C. OF TOTAL EX- PORT VALUE	
	Dutiable	Duty-free and exempted		
			Dutiable	Duty-free
1347 (1937-38)	18,08	1,57	89.3	10.7
1346 (1936-37)	14,71	2,04	87.8	12.2
1345 (1935-36)	12,17	2,23	84.5	15.5
1344 (1934-35)	9,30	2,42	79.3	20.7
1343 (1933-34)	11,12	2,25	83.2	16.8
1342 (1932-33)	11,80	1,26	90.3	9.7
1341 (1931-32)	8,87	1,26	87.6	12.4
1340 (1930-31)	12,70	79	94.0	6.0

22. On an average, dutiable goods represent 87 per cent. of the total exports. The three years since 1340 F. (1930-31) the average has been reached in four years. The value of duty-free and duty-exempted goods has been below the average (13 per cent.); although it was as high as 20.7 per cent. in 1344 F., duty-free goods exported since then have diminished in value, thanks to continued market depression and severe competition. To encourage local industry Government allows exports, free of duty, of cotton piece-goods, fish, hides and skins, tanned or dressed, including cuttings, leather manufactures, certain classes of building materials, cows with calves and kids with goats. But as compared with 1346 F. the total value of cotton and other textile goods exported from Hyderabad fell by Rs. 2½ crores in value, of vegetable oils by Rs. 12 lakhs, of leather by Rs. 8½ lakhs, of building materials by Rs. 6 lakhs, and of animals by Rs. 5 lakhs. The drop in the aggregate value of numerous unclassified items was about Rs. 2½ crores. On the other side, goods which showed an increase were oilseeds, Rs. 63 lakhs, spices Rs. 12 lakhs, oil-cakes Rs. 11 lakhs, coal and coke Rs. 10½

lakhs, grains and pulses Rs. 2½ lakhs and wood and timber Rs. 1½ lakhs.

23. The total value of imports fell by Rs. 8.3 lakhs. It is classified as follows :—

Year	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)			Percentage to total of		
	Dutiable	Duty-free	Exempted	Dutiable	Duty-free	Exempted
1347 F. (1937-38).	12,93	78	1,26	86.4	5.2	8.4
1346 F. (1936-37).	12,91	90	1,25	85.8	6.0	8.2
1345 F. (1935-36).	11,74	84	1,17	85.4	6.1	8.5
1344 F. (1934-35).	11,98	1,46	98	83.0	10.0	7.0
1343 F. (1933-34).	10,87	1,23	1,16	81.6	9.6	8.8
1342 F. (1932-33).	10,48	1,02	1,11	83.1	8.5	8.5
1341 F. (1931-32).	10,04	2,06	1,25	75.0	16.0	9.0
1340 F. (1930-31).	9,89	2,01	1,11	76.0	15.5	8.5
Average ..	..	..	..	82.3	9.6	8.1

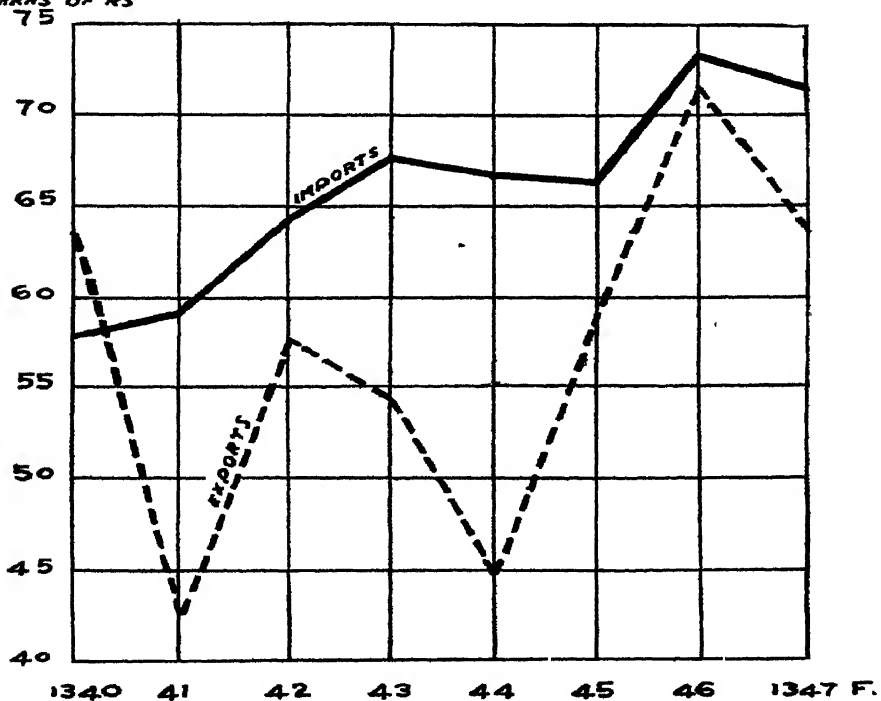
The average value of dutiable merchandise during the past 8 years is 82.3 per cent. of the total, and in three years the actual has fallen below that average. Duty-free merchandise during the same period averaged 9.6 per cent. of total imports. In as many as four years the average was not approached. Goods imported for use in Government Departments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, for the Railway, the Residency, the Garrison and the Singareni Colliery averaged 8.1 per cent. of total imports since 1340 F. In all the years except 1344 F. the average has been exceeded.

24. The increase in value of imports was mainly under sugar (Rs. 21½ lakhs), oils (Rs. 15 lakhs), metals and ores (Rs. 12½ lakhs), cinema films (Rs. 5 lakhs), paper and goods for the Garrison (Rs. 4 lakhs each) and consignments for the Singareni collieries (Rs. 3 lakhs).

DUTY ON IMPORTS & EXPORTS

(1930-31 TO 1937-38)

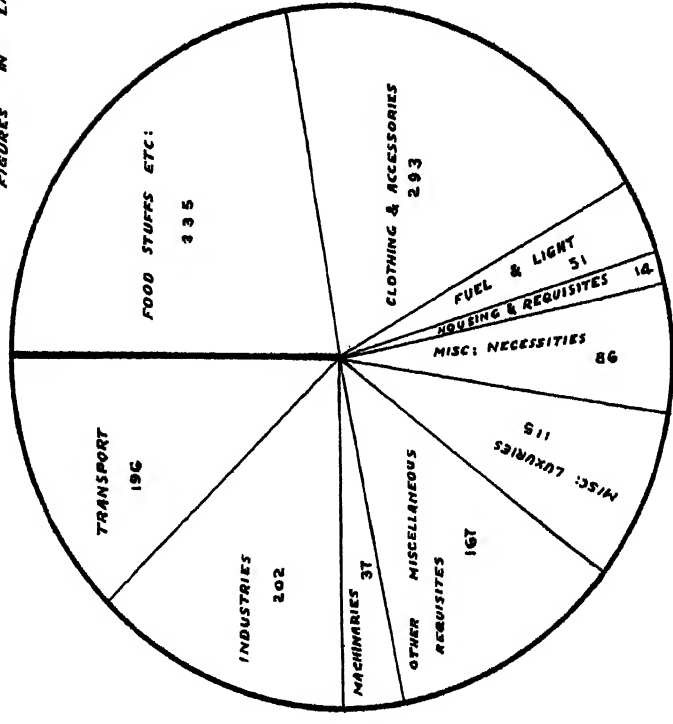
IN LAKHS OF RS



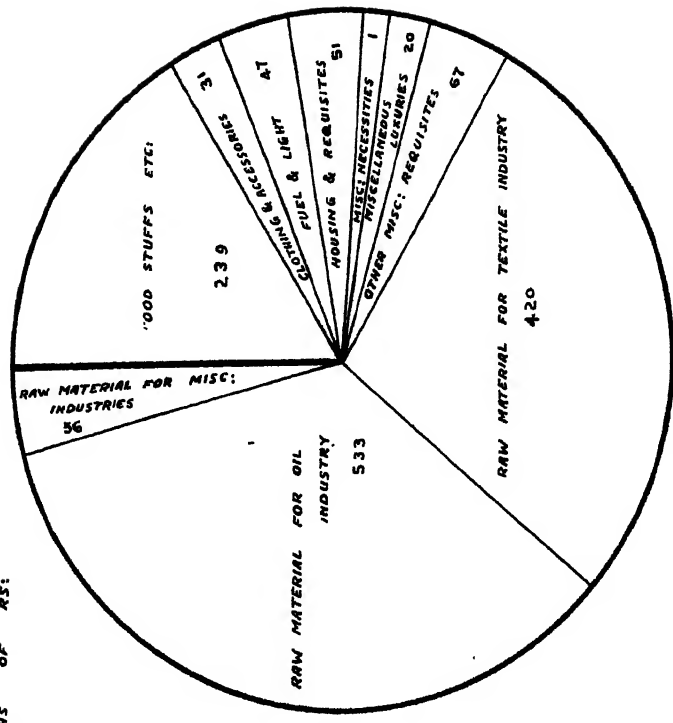
BALANCE OF TRADE (1937-38) 1347 F. H.E.H. THE NIZAMS DOMINIONS

VALUE OF IMPORTS AS PER STATEMENT NO II VALUE OF EXPORTS AS PER STATEMENT NO III
DIVIDED INTO SPECIAL HEADS

FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RS.

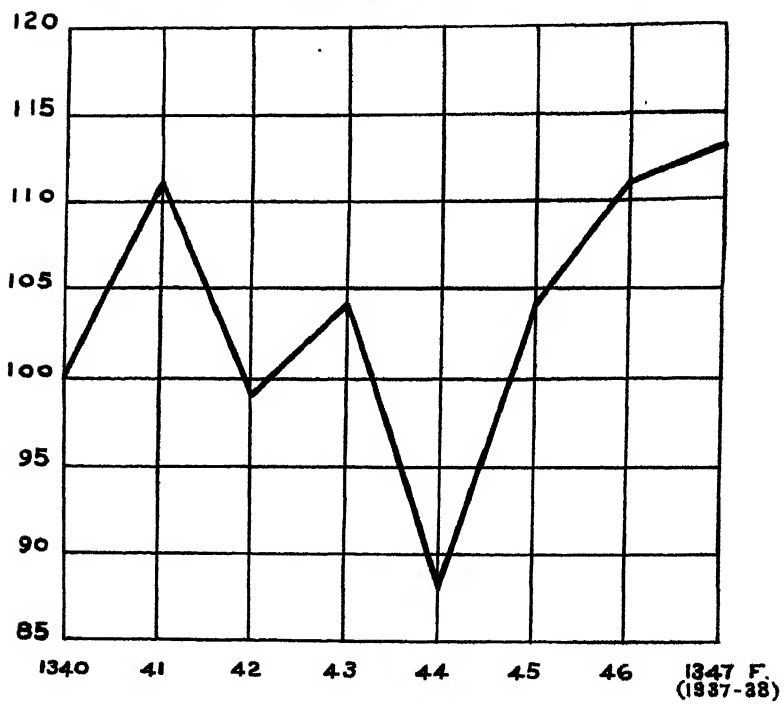


TOTAL IMPORTS = 1497



TOTAL EXPORTS = 1465

**IMPORT VALUES (IN INDEX NUMBERS) OF
EXEMPTED GOODS (1930-31 TO 1937-38) 1340-47 F.**



25. These increases were more than offset by decreases under textile piece-goods by Rs. 17 lakhs, railway rolling stock and plant Rs. 11½ lakhs, salt Rs. 10½ lakhs, grains and pulses Rs. 9 lakhs, precious metals Rs. 8 lakhs and animals and fruits and vegetables Rs. 3 lakhs each.

26. Taking the figures as they stand for exports and imports, this year there was an adverse balance of Rs. 32 lakhs.

Items	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)		
	1947 F.	1946 F.	1945 F.
Imports	14,97	15,05	13,75
Exports	14,65	16,75	14,40
Difference	—32	+1,70	+65

The visible balance of trade is obtained by taking into account statistics for only the private merchandise and private treasure, (which is dutiable), leaving out the Government transactions. Treasure imported is dutiable and that exported is duty-free. It may be noted in this connection, that while gold has been flowing out of India every year since 1931, and the bulk export has been more than the import, Hyderabad's import of treasure far exceeds its export. The following table shows the value of private merchandise and treasure exported and imported :—

Items	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1947 F. (1937-38)	1946 F. (1936-37)	1945 F. (1935-36)
Private merchandise : Exports ..	14,61,70	16,71,42	14,34,01
Imports ..	13,62,38	13,69,24	12,44,59
Balance ..	+99,32	+3,02,18	+1,89,42
Private treasure : Exports ..	3,11	3,75	5,82
Imports ..	8,28	10,79	13,79
Balance ..	— 5,17	— 7,04	— 7,97
Total Balance ..	+94,15	+2,95,14	+1,81,45

Though, on the whole, there was an adverse balance of Rs. 32 lakhs, the visible balance of trade in favour of Hyderabad amounted to nearly 94 lakhs.

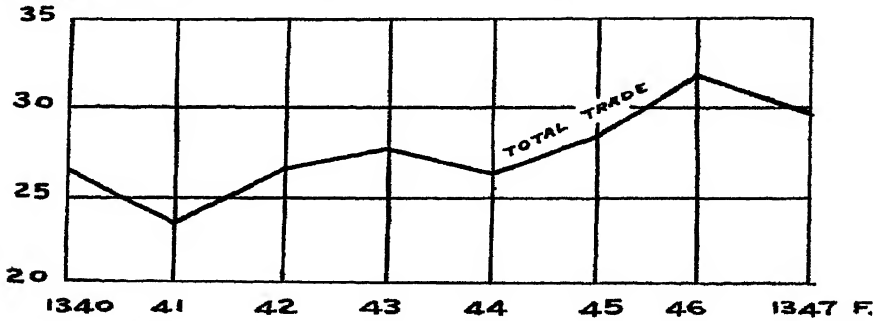
27. No invisible balance of trade can be struck, as statistics are not available of debts to be paid or received in respect of loan and investment of funds abroad, or of debts arising from the transfer of funds of banks and other institutions. Such statistics, if available, would indicate the 'invisible' balance of trade.

28. A comparison of the values of imports and exports of certain important commodities will show the measure of progress attained by Hyderabad towards self-sufficiency :—

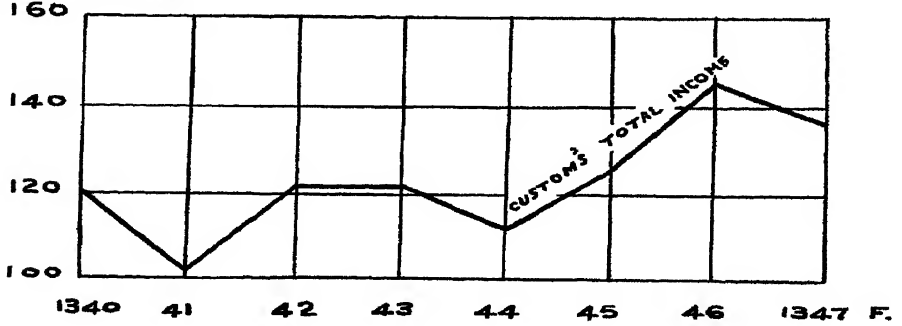
Commodities	(VALUE IN THOUSANDS RUPEES)			
	Imports		Exports	
	1947 F. (1937-38)	5 years' average (1942-46 F.)	1947 F. (1937-38)	5 years' average (1942-46 F.)
<i>Agricultural.</i>				
Grains and Pulses ..	1,12,87	83,82	1,25,48	1,18,97
Oil seeds ..	2,66	1,12	5,10,38	4,21,16
Fruits and Vegetables ..	45,82	47,98	1,98	2,57
Spices (Chillies, Coriander, etc.) ..	40,74	40,62	35,83	24,95
Tobacco ..	27,69	22,26	16,85	13,54
<i>Forests.</i>				
Wood and Timber ..	10,81	11,80	8,09	6,03
Fodder ..	94	73	1,03	1,34
Forest produce ..	57	53	9,51	9,03
<i>Minerals, etc.</i>				
Coal and Coke ..	21	20	45,65	29,16
Building materials (Cement and Shahabad Stone) ..	1,57	1,20	40,17	39,75
<i>Industry.</i>				
Textiles ..	3,57,78	3,68,90	4,54,95	5,04,78
Matches ..	2,60	5,20	..	6,03
Vegetable oils ..	16,52	13,52	57,63	89,15
Oil cakes ..	5	7	44,42	28,65
<i>Animal and produce.</i>				
Animals ..	13,21	11,83	36,87	33,19
Leather ..	2,67	2,34	32,09	33,33
Hides and Skins ..	79	1,69	9,36	6,79
Dairy produce ..	12	2,31	1,58	1,88

TOTAL TRADE & CUSTOMS TOTAL INCOME (1930-31 TO 1937-38)

IN CRORES OF RS



IN LAKHS OF RS



29. All that can be said referring to the statement Nos. X & XI appended to this report is that the trade of Hyderabad is principally with Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces. The original sources of imports to and the ultimate destination of exports from Hyderabad are not recorded by the Customs Department. On the import side, however, goods noted against Bombay and Madras ports are considered to have come from countries overseas. Similarly, on the export side these ports indicate the direction of outflow of goods. Of the imports from foreign countries may be mentioned yarn, piece-goods, canned fruits, iron and steel sheets and girders, kerosene oil and sugar. Bombay is the chief port through which most of these consignments come. Among the Hyderabad agricultural produce and other raw materials which find oversea markets are bones, cement, coal, gram, grain, hides and skins, oil-cake, vegetable oils, castor, cotton seed, groundnut, linseed, rape, mustard, sesamum and raw wool. Much of the export overseas of some oilseeds passes through Madras. Almost all the consignments of bones, hides and skins, a tenth of the cement exports, a ninth of the coal exports, half of the castor and sesamum exports, one-fourth of the groundnut exports, and some of the raw wool exports passed through Madras, and the rest through Bombay. A fuller discussion of the direction of trade will be found in Chapter IV.

30. During the year a few changes in the tariff list were made. The import duty on cotton seed which was 6 annas per palla was reduced to 4 annas. The import of iron-sulphate was made duty-free. The export duty on cotton, cotton seed and groundnut was reduced—cotton from Rs. 4.4 to Rs. 3 per palla, cotton seed from 6 annas to 4 annas per palla, groundnut from Re. 1 to 12 annas for decorticated nut and from 12 annas to 8 annas for unshelled nut. Vegetable oils, hitherto free of duty, are now charged, cocoanut oil at Rs. 1.8, edible oils at Re. 1, castor oil at 12 annas per palla and linseed and other oils at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

CHAPTER II.

IMPORTS.

31. As noticed in chapter I, the total import trade declined by Rs. 8.3 lakhs. The chief decreases were of textiles, grains and pulses, salt and fruits and vegetables. Textile goods, which represented 25.54 per cent. of the total imports in 1346 F., dropped to 23.90 per cent., grains and pulses from 8.08 per cent. to 7.51 per cent., salt from 4.71 per cent. and fruits and vegetables from 3.19 per cent. to 3.06 per cent. In the following statement are set forth the values of imports in 1347 Fasli in order of importance.

The value of imports in 1347 F. (in thousands of rupees).

Items	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)	1345 F. (1935-36)	P.C. of total Imports in 1347 F.
1. Textiles ..	3,57,78	3,84,52	3,49,86	23.90
2. Grains and pulses ..	1,12,37	1,21,63	75,82	7.51
3. Oils ..	1,08,34	98,72	87,62	7.24
4. Sugar ..	1,01,92	81,06	79,73	6.81
5. Metals and ores ..	76,78	68,28	81,91	5.12
6. Salt ..	60,48	70,86	59,27	4.04
7. Fruits and vegetables ..	45,82	48,01	46,21	3.06
8. Spices ..	40,74	38,70	34,12	2.72
9. Cinema films ..	39,06	34,35	28,98	2.61
10. Vehicles ..	31,58	32,47	30,21	2.11
11. Tobacco ..	27,69	27,21	23,22	1.85
12. Machinery ..	23,84	23,88	20,30	1.59
13. Paper ..	22,17	18,88	19,58	1.49
14. Provisions and oil- man stores ..	19,94	18,27	18,88	1.33
15. Drugs and medicines ..	13,80	15,06	14,18	0.92
16. Precious metals ..	13,22	21,13	24,11	0.88
17. Animals ..	13,21	16,02	11,92	0.88
18. Apparels ..	11,48	12,73	12,85	0.77
19. Wood and timber ..	10,81	11,31	11,45	0.72
20. Tea ..	10,68	9,23	7,57	0.71
21. Paints and colours ..	10,60	9,79	10,71	0.71
22. Glassware ..	9,38	9,66	9,30	0.63

Items	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)	1345 F. (1935-36)	P.C. of total Imports in 1347 F.
23. Boots and shoes ..	8,52	9,15	8,71	0.57
24. Rubber goods ..	6,39	6,40	6,26	0.42
25. Liquor ..	6,25	6,17	6,06	0.42
26. Instruments and apparatus ..	6,09	7,19	8,88	0.41
27. Photo-goods ..	5,97	6,05	6,84	0.38
28. Jewellery ..	5,70	5,80	4,97	0.38
29. Soap ..	5,53	5,74	4,69	0.37
30. Hosiery ..	5,38	5,40	6,34	0.36
31. Perfumery ..	4,43	4,46	4,35	0.30
32. Other sundry mer- chandise ..	60,80	62,29	58,70	4.06
33. Railway plant ..	25,72	37,07	20,27	1.72
34. Govt. stores ..	35,01	37,80	52,51	2.34
35. For British Garrison and Residency ..	31,89	27,74	24,49	21.13
36. For Singareni Col- lieries ..	12,99	9,65	4,24	0.87
37. Other Exemptions ..	20,48	12,74	15,19	1.37
38. Railway freight ..	94,30	95,04	85,10	6.30
	14,97,09	15,05,46	13,75,40	100.00

32. This item comprises raw materials as well as Textile Goods partially and fully finished goods of cotton, (Rs. 358 lakhs). jute, silk, and wool. The total value of imports under all heads was Rs. 3,57,78,000 as compared with Rs. 3,84,52,000 in 1346 F., a fall of 7 per cent. Full details are found in statement No. II. against item 57.

33. Raw cotton import is generally negligible. Cotton, with and without seed, and waste cotton amounted to nearly 6,000 maunds valued at Rs. 80,000. These were 24 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively higher than in 1346. The increase was mainly under lint. For fine counts local mills prefer long staple cotton of non-Hyderabad origin.

34. Cotton yarn, mill-made and hand-spun, was imported both from India and abroad to the value of Rs. 46 lakhs as against Rs. 49 lakhs last year. During 1347, the Indian railway freight for yarn remained high.

The price of English yarn was above the 1346 level. But these circumstances were more than offset by a large stock in India of Japanese yarn. Further, owing to exchange weakness, the price of Chinese yarn fell. A big group of South Indian mills restarted working, and the Hyderabad mills also increased their output of yarn.

35. During 1347 the power mills produced 21,074,257 lbs. of yarn as compared with 16,385,625 lbs. in 1346, or roughly 5 million pounds more. The yarns are classified by counts thus :—

Counts	1347 F. lbs.	1346 F. lbs.
1-10	3,611,636	2,096,617
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20	11,340,878	8,555,002
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30	5,168,789	5,318,367
31-40	950,869	415,639
Above 40	2,085	Nil

The fall in prices made it possible to obtain a larger quantity of yarn for a proportionately low cost. Indian machine-made yarn was 10 per cent. more in quantity and 6 per cent. less in value than in 1346 F. Likewise, though the poundage of foreign mill yarn imported was 16 per cent. more, its value fell by nearly 7 per cent. The price of a pound of Indian yarn was As. 7-1 and foreign yarn As. 15-11 as compared with As. 10 and R. 1-4-0 respectively in 1346. Prices fluctuated in 1347 F. in general sympathy with the cotton prices in India.

36. Imported piece-goods, mill-made and hand-woven were valued at Rs. 215 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 232 lakhs in 1346 F., a fall of Rs. 17 lakhs or 7.9 per cent. It is not easy to ascertain the quantity of piece-goods in terms of yarns or pounds. During the year, the United Kingdom increased her exports of piece-goods to India for some months. Japan did likewise for a time, but when her intake of Indian cotton dropped, the export of finished goods to India also decreased. At the same time, clearances were not so heavy as to warrant a reduction in prices. Indian mill-made goods came into the market in larger quantities and at competitive prices. The cheapness of Indian mill-made goods was rendered possible partly by Egypt enhancing to a prohibitive degree the

Piece-goods
(Rs. 215 lakhs).

import duty on Indian and other foreign piece-goods and partly by the stimulus given to cottage industry by the present British Indian Provincial Governments.

37. For Hyderabad a comparison of the year's figures with those for the preceding years is of interest :—

Items	(IN THOUSAND RUPEES)			
	1847 F. (1987-88)	1846 F. (1986-87)	1845 F. (1985-86)	1844 F. (1984-85)
Mill-Made ..	1,66,03	1,79,72	1,57,19	1,70,23
Hand-made ..	49,29	52,11	48,82	54,81
	2,15,32	2,31,83	2,05,51	2,24,54

The imports decreased under mill-made goods by 7.6 per cent. and under hand-woven goods by 5.9 per cent. Hyderabad mill production in the same period improved by 33.8 per cent. Foreign goods imported consisted mainly of coloured fabrics, striped and white shirtings, mulls and printed scarfs. Hyderabad wholesale merchants took Sholapur dhotis and checks, and Calcutta dhotis. The local mills supplied the demand of the middle and poor classes for dhotis, rumals, saris, checks, and grey, white and coloured piece-goods of various descriptions. The total production of the Hyderabad mills was 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ million yards as against 39 millions last year. The value of goods produced was Rs. 81,45,431 as compared with 55,49,231 in 1846 F. When all the items of local manufacture, imports and exports are taken into consideration, the local population had 12.8 yards of cloth 'per caput' as compared with 12.5 yards last year.

38. The following statement shows the method by which the above result is arrived at for an estimated population of 15,765,180 persons.

Years	Import		Mill Production	
	Approximate in yards	Per caput	Actual in yards	Per caput
1847 Fasli.. ..	106,006,000	6.7	47,666,000	3.0
1846 Fasli.. ..	111,278,000	7.0	39,166,000	2.5

Years	Handloom Production		Total	
	Approximate in yards	Per caput	Approximate in yards	Per caput
1347 Fasli.. ..	68,569,000	4.3	222,241,000	14.0
1346 Fasli.. ..	62,824,000	4.0	213,268,000	13.5

Years	Deduct Export		Available for local use	
	Yards	Per caput	Yards	Per caput
1347 Fasli.. ..	19,150,000	1.2	203,091,000	12.8
1346 Fasli.. ..	16,199,000	1.0	197,069,000	12.5

39. The price of a pair of Sholapur dhotis diminished from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-11-0, while that of Calcutta dhotis increased from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-4-6. Sholapur checks went up in price from Rs. 5-4-0 for a piece of 24 yards to Rs. 7-6-0 during the year.

40. The cotton manufacturing industry has a future before it. Its expansion at the present rate depends on wiser financial management, better understanding of the public demand for a diversified class of goods and a more efficient marketing system. Government's encouragement to the industry is substantial. The prolonged Sino-Japanese war, the falling prices of raw cotton, and the absence of labour troubles in these Dominions offer both mill and cottage industry favourable opportunities for intensifying production so that the normal public demands may be fully met at a price lower than that of imported materials.

41. Cotton durrly making, though an old indigenous industry, is languishing because of the out-of-date methods employed. This is reflected in the figures for both imports and exports. The value of durrles consigned to Hyderabad from other parts of India is Rs. 2½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1344 F., the import duty levied being

Durrles (Rs. 2.5 lakhs).

5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The export value fell from Rs. 13,000 in 1346 F. to Rs. 2,000 this year.

42. The value of Cotton rope, sewing thread and other cotton goods imported was as in former years, about Rs. 2.6 lakhs, the actual declared value being Rs. 2,63,000 as compared with Rs. 2,68,000 in 1346 F.

43. Imports of haberdashery and millinery dropped in value from Rs. 7,16,000 in 1346 F., to Rs. 5,82,000, and came from the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany.

44. A small decrease occurred in the value of hosiery imported. Nearly 95 per cent. of India's imports was from Japan. The actual declared value of hosiery imported into Hyderabad was Rs. 5,38,000 as against Rs. 5,40,000 in 1346 F.

45. That the consumption of hemp, raw and manufactured, is increasing year by year, is reflected in both the import and export figures. In 1347 F. 27,000 maunds of raw hemp, ropes and twine were imported at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs as compared with 23,000 maunds for nearly Rs. 2 lakhs in 1346 F. Against this the export was less than 3,000 maunds as against 6,000 maunds in 1346 F. and 8,000 maunds in 1345 F. The price of raw hemp was Rs. 5-5-0 per maund as against Rs. 5-1-0 last year and Rs. 5-15-0 in 1345 F. The import value of hemp rope and twine was Rs. 2.1 lakhs as against Rs. 1.8 lakhs in 1346 F. The price of manufactured ropes and twine remained Rs. 8-11-0 a maund.

46. Imports of jute consisted chiefly of gunnies and old and new hessians from Bengal. The import of raw jute and twists and yarn is steadily decreasing. During 1347 F. the quantity of raw materials and yarn imported was about 300 maunds 100 maunds less than in 1346 F. valued at Rs. 3,700, (Rs. 4,100), a maund of yarn costing about Rs. 11. The value of gunnies and hessians (new) imported was Rs. 15,72,000 as compared with Rs. 14,11,000 and 12,68,000 in 1346 F. and 1345 F. respectively. The value of a gunny bag delivered at Calcutta was annas 3-5 as against As. 4-2 in 1346 F. As the Customs Department has not registered the number and yardage or poundage of bags, and gunny and sack cloth respectively, the industrial possibilities of imported raw jute in Hyderabad cannot be visualised.

47. Cocoanut coir and coir matting imports from the west coast of Madras were 754 maunds valued at Rs. 4,608. The price of a maund fell from Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 5-13. The fall was influenced by the severe competition of Ceylon and Java.

48. During the last three years the import of silk has continued to average well above Rs. 30 lakhs. Although the 1347 F. intake of pure silk stuff dropped in value by 9 per cent., there was no corresponding increase in the import of artificial silk to justify the belief that the latter by its cheapness is gradually displacing pure silk material.

49. Raw silk was imported from India and foreign countries. During the year 3,000 maunds of raw material valued at Rs. 9 lakhs were imported as compared with 2,000 maunds at Rs. 8½ lakhs in 1346 F. The price of a pound of Indian silk yarn was Rs. 2-9-0 and of foreign silk yarn Rs. 4-5-0 as compared with Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 respectively last year. In addition to hand-looms, four small-scale industries have come into existence in the State for silk spinning and weaving. This fact accounts for the decrease of yarn imported. Only 320 maunds for Rs. 95,000 were obtained as compared with 792 maunds for nearly Rs. 2 lakhs in 1346 F. The demand for Indian silk yarn was restricted.

50. Of the total declared value of Rs. 32 lakhs under the main item 'silk' the value of piece-goods formed 69 per cent., the actual price registered being Rs. 22 lakhs as compared with Rs. 25½ lakhs and 24 lakhs in 1346 and 1345 F. respectively. Japan was the principal source of all lines of silk goods. The Bombay import price of a yard was annas 6-3, which corresponds to O.S. annas 7-6 per yard in Hyderabad. At that rate the total yardage of import would work out at 4.7 million yards as compared with 5.8 million yards in 1346 Fasli.

51. Raw and spun silk and manufactured cloth were valued at Rs. 21.64 lakhs as against Rs. 25.22 lakhs in 1346 F. The supply to India was made largely by Japan, the other exporters being Italy and the United Kingdom. The average price of raw and spun silk was annas 13-6 per pound as against annas 13-11 last year. During the year the market for artificial silk yarn was active. The declared value of Japanese art silk piece-goods at Bombay was annas 3-4 a

yard, which at the O.S. rate would give for the import value 388 thousand yards, as compared with 463 thousand yards in 1346 F.

52. Japanese competition and the growing use of rayon are no longer the only or the most formidable menace to the profitable operation of the Indian silk industry, for a still greater threat is now represented by 'nylon,' a silk substitute known as No. 66. This new synthetic material is displacing natural silk in some important industrial countries of the world. In this connection it may be noted that the Indian Central Cotton Committee has estimated that between 45 and 75 thousand bales of short cotton linters or waste would be available in India for the manufacture of artificial silk and in order to explore the possibility of utilising this bye-product has offered some financial assistance to a technological institute.

53. Hyderabad is one of the largest wool producing centres in India. Several thousand Woollen goods (Rs. 6.4 lakhs). maunds of raw wool are annually exported. Therefore the import of raw wool is negligible; during the year only 94 maunds were imported. Among the manufactured goods imported, carpets, rugs and blankets were valued at Rs. 6½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 7½ lakhs last year. In addition to raw wool 150 maunds of yarn and knitting wool costing Rs. 19,000 were imported. The corresponding figures for 1346 F. were 101 maunds and Rs. 13,500. It is recognised that recent developpments have been so complete and successful in Italy that the Indian woollen textile industry cannot exist without a heavy protection duty, the principal other competitors being Poland and Germany. Italy markets woollen goods in India more cheaply than the pure Indian made articles. 'Lanital' derived from casein is a complete substitute for wool and is 20 per cent. cheaper than real wool.

54. The aggregate yield of the principal food crops, Grains & Pulses (Rs. 112 lakhs). such as wheat, rice, maize, jawar and bajra was 13 per cent. less than in 1346 F. Out of this harvest and the stock in hand at the beginning of the year, a quantity larger than the yield warranted was exported, because of the higher market rates prevalent at certain seasons for almost all produce except jawar and bajra. To meet the local demand, food grains grown outside the Dominions had to be imported; the total quantity thus imported of grains and pulses and their flour was,

however, 9.5 per cent. less than in 1346 F. This caused the percentage of the import value of food grains to drop from 8.1 per cent. in 1346 F. to 7.5 per cent. of the total, import trade. The declared value of imports was Rs. 1,12,37,000 as compared with Rs. 1,21,63,000 in 1346 F. The following details are of interest :—

Grains and Pulses Imported	QUANTITY IN THOUSAND MDS.			VALUE IN THOUSAND RS.		
	1347 Fasli	1346 Fasli	1345 Fasli	1347 Fasli	1346 Fasli	1345 Fasli
Oat, barley and sago.	38	40	40	1,86	1,72	1,59
Wheat and wheat flour.	246	290	174	10,24	12,08	7,25
Jawar and jawar flour.	82	347	175	2,61	9,00	5,16
Rice	2,049	1,903	1,400	77,62	73,55	53,60
Paddy	30	51	25	56	96	48
Gram, dal and flour	325	308	91	14,81	13,82	4,29
Others	98	232	72	4,66	9,60	3,45

The bulk import of oat, barley and sago was practically, stationary, the quinquennial average being 36,000 maunds.

55. Germany's large-scale purchase of Canadian and Rumanian wheat strengthened the price of wheat in India, and Indian markets improved to the extent of one to two annas per maund early in Isfandar (January 1938). The next month, however, the price receded with the arrival of Australian wheat and the improved prospects of the Indian crop. Much stock was then cleared at reasonable prices to make room for new stocks. Towards Thir (May) the United Kingdom entered the wheat market for a big purchase and the Indian market roughly responded to the price trend outside. The next month, when the harvest in U.S.A. approached, and Russia, Australia and Argentine reported a large yield, Indian prices fell. Subsequently, under the menace of foreign dumping Indian merchants urged Government to reimpose the import duty. Towards the close of 1347 F. Australian dumping began.

The actual harvest in India was better than in 1346 F. though the Hyderabad crop was 200,000 tons as compared with 199,000 tons in 1346 F. Consequently, the import of wheat and wheat flour from the Punjab, U.P. and C.P. dropped from 290 thousand maunds in 1346 F. to 246 thousand maunds in the year under review. Calculated at the import rate there were available 9.6 seers for a rupee, the same as in 1346 F.

56. Jawar and jawar flour imports amounted to 82,000 maunds at a declared value of Rs. 2,61,000. Both the quantity and value represented a quarter of the 1346 F. figures. Jawar came very largely from Bombay, and judging from the import rates, the purchasing power of the rupee appreciated. In 1346 F. the declared value represented 15 seers for a rupee and in 1347 F. 13 seers only.

57. Rice is usually imported from Madras and the Punjab. The rice from Madras is either indigenous or of Burma origin. Small mill varieties came from Indo-China and Siam. Owing to the Sino-Japanese war tonnage difficulties were experienced by Indian importers. Japan herself took a considerable quantity of rice for her army from Indo-China, Java and Siam. The Burma market with a exportable surplus was affected by a scarcity of field labourers and dock workers on account of the Indo-Burma communal riots. Prices therefore began to fall. In Hyderabad the import rate was 10.5 seers per rupee as against 10.3 seers in 1346 F.

58. During 1347 F. 2,049,000 maunds of rice were imported for Rs. 77,62,000 as against 1,903,000 valued at Rs. 73,54,000. Imports of rice with husk amounted to 30,000 maunds at Rs. 56,000, a fall of 41 per cent. in quantity and of 10 per cent. in value.

59. More gram, gram flour and other pulses were imported than in 1346 F. The actual maundage was 325,000 as against 308,000, the respective values being Rs. 14,81,000 and Rs. 13,82,000. Bengal, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar are the principal exporters of gram and dal. Other grains and pulses of miscellaneous trade importance were valued at Rs. 4,66,000, roughly half the 1346 figure.

60. For the principal food grains the statistics of production and trade are summarised in the following table :—

Year	(FIGURES ARE IN THOUSAND MAUNDS)			
	Productions	Import	Export	Net balance
1847 Fasli. . .	59,084	2,495	3,607	57,922
1846 Fasli. . .	67,988	2,806	3,006	67,643

61. The import value of oils in 1847 F. formed 7.24 per cent. of the total import trade as against 6.23 per cent. in 1846. In this category come not only mineral oils such as kerosene, fuel oil and crude oil, lubricating oil and petrol, but also vegetable oils. In 1847 nearly all petroleum producing countries increased their output of crude oil in the first six months, and when it was discovered that this resulted in over production the United States of America, Mexico and Rumania curtailed their industry. The tone of the Indian market thereupon improved.

62. The total import of mineral oils amounted to 10½ million gallons as compared with 9½ million gallons last year valued at Rs. 92 lakhs and Rs. 81½ lakhs respectively. The details of imports are :—

Mineral oils	THOUSAND GALLONS			VALUE IN THOUSAND RS.		
	1847 F.	1846 F.	1845 F.	1847 F.	1846 F.	1845 F.
Kerosene . .	5,220	5,280	5,259	41,40	41,05	36,31
Fuel and crude oil,	1,718	1,504	1,361	6,40	4,58	4,12
Lubricating oil.	462	349	312	5,58	4,79	4,27
Petrol . .	2,881	2,429	2,522	38,44	30,91	33,97

The import price of a gallon of kerosene oil was annas 12-8 as compared with annas 12-5 in 1346 F.

63. Imports of fuel and crude oil increased in quantity and value by 13.8 and 40 per cent. respectively. The expansion of road transport service and industrial activity in the State accounted for the larger import of crude oil. The price of a gallon was annas 5-10 as against annas 4-10 last year.

Imports of lubricating oil were in quantity 32 per cent. and in value 16 per cent. more than in 1346 F. The price per gallon was Rs. 1-3-4 as compared with Rs. 1-6-0 in 1346.

64. Petrol consumption has steadily increased from 1,899,566 gallons in 1341 F., to 2,830,533 gallons in 1347. As compared with 1346 F. the rise is 16 per cent. The import value of petrol advanced by 24 per cent., the price of a gallon being Rs. 1-6-0 as against Rs.1-4-0. The retail price of a gallon in the City of Hyderabad was O.S. Rs.1-12-0.

65. The increased consumption of lubricating oil and petrol is reflected in the number of motor vehicles. In the Hyderabad City alone there were 379 buses and trucks, 2,321 cars and 172 motor cycles, a total of 2,872 vehicles as against 2,780 in 1346 Fasli.

66. The quantity and value of vegetable oils imported were 9.9 and 33.3 per cent. respectively higher than in 1346. The local oil pressing industry increased its output by 17.5 per cent. The actual quantity of all oils was $5\frac{1}{2}$ million seers as against $4\frac{1}{2}$ million seers. Many mills in India lay idle for months, the oil market being quiet; only the crushing of groundnut was brisk as the nut was cheap. Business in linseed oil was fairly steady throughout the year. The details of imports are :—

Vegetable Oils	THOUSAND MAUNDS		THOUSAND RUPEES (VALUE)	
	1347 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.
Cocoanut oil ..	69	62	13,78	9,93
Linseed oil ..	2	2	42	38
Other oils ..	18	16	2,32	2,09

Cocoanut oil has come to be regarded as a more satisfactory substitute for adulterated ghi or vegetable ghi of doubtful dietetic value. The increased consumption of this oil has encouraged local enterprise. Kopra, the price of which has fallen owing to Ceylonese competition, was imported, and the oil expelled in the ordinary screw press in the city of Hyderabad. The figures of linseed oil show that the quantity imported was practically the same as in 1346, while the declared value per maund was higher than in any previous year. The import price of a maund was Rs. 18-8-0 as compared with Rs. 16-5-0 last year. Of other unspecified oils 18,000 maunds were imported for Rs. 2,33,000. All these figures indicate an enormous scope for the oil pressing industry in these Dominions.

67. As stated in chapter I, the international sugar convention came into operation for five years from Isfandar 1347 F. binding India not to export sugar by sea except to Burma. Java, the principal exporter of sugar to India, was happy that a potential competitor was stayed, but her expectations were not realised. This convention was interpreted in India as a chance for the local industry to organise itself on sound lines and attain a high standard of efficiency of production and marketing. An Indian Sugar Syndicate was formed with a view to assuring adequate value to the grower for his cane, eliminating uneconomic competition and providing reasonable profits to the factory owners on their investments; but inter-provincial dissensions hampered the local industry. Consequently, the tone of the market was unsteady. The year opened with an estimated sugar stock in India of 120,000 tons. The production in 1937-38 was expected to be nearly 11,00,000 tons. This together with imports was expected to leave after consumption, a lakh of tons at the end of the year.

68. The total import values of refined sugar and jaggery since 1343 Fasli are :—

Year	(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).				
	REFINED SUGAR		JAGGERY		Total value of sugar, jaggery and molasses
	Maunds	Value in Rs.	Maunds	Value in Rs.	
1347 F. (1937-38) ..	671	77,41	490	24,50	1,01,92
1346 F. (1936-37) ..	611	70,39	213	10,67	81,06
1345 F. (1935-36) ..	553	64,39	307	15,33	79,73
1344 F. (1934-35) ..	511	59,79	290	17,65	77,44
1343 F. (1933-34) ..	367	57,57	428	28,51	86,08

Consumption of gur and refined sugar by local population is on the up grade. Assuming Hyderabad's population in 1347 F. to number $15\frac{3}{4}$ millions the 'per caput' consumption of sugar was 3.04 lbs. and of jaggery 2.5 lbs. The price per maund of sugar was Rs. 11.9 as against Rs. 11.8 in 1346 F. and that of jaggery remained Rs. 5.

69. These constitute the fifth largest item in the import trade of these Dominions. In value they formed 5.12 per cent. as compared with 4.54 per cent. of the total imports in 1346 F. The world production and consumption reached a high level in 1937-38. The Indian iron and steel manufacturing industry had a good year. Tata's prices for manufactured material were lower than those of foreign manufactures, and so, India's imports dropped in value. Hyderabad's imports of metals and ores were largely of Indian origin.

70. Under metals, ores and manufactures come aluminium, brass, copper, German silver, iron and steel, lead, tin, zinc and other metals. The total imports represented 545,380 maunds valued at Rs. 76,72,621 as compared with 575,782 maunds and Rs. 68,27,802 in 1346 F.—a fall in quantity and rise in declared value by 5.3 per cent. and 12.3 per cent. respectively.

71. The following table sets forth the main groups :—

Metals wrought and unwrought	THOUSAND MAUNDS			VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES		
	1347 Fasli	1346 Fasli	1345 Fasli	1347 Fasli	1346 Fasli	1345 Fasli
Aluminium ..	3	3	3	2,08	2,19	1,97
Brass ..	33	31	43	13,33	11,86	14,45
Copper ..	9	7	13	3,11	2,73	4,32
German silver ..	1	1	1	76	80	70
Iron, steel ..	448	498	709	50,94	45,26	53,56
Lead ..	1	1	2	18	10	20
Tin, silver ..	35	21	25	3,90	2,92	3,33
Zinc ..	12	12	12	1,52	1,35	1,37
Others ..	3	3	1	92	1,07	1,02

There was an increase in the quantity of imports of brass, copper and tin, silver, and a fall of iron and steel. In value, the decrease under aluminium, German silver and 'others' was more than offset by increase under iron and steel.

72. *Aluminium* :—Imports of unwrought blocks and sheets and wrought goods were less 15 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively in maundage and value than in 1346. During 1347 the Aluminium Company of Canada and the British Aluminium Company formed joint plans for the production and rolling of aluminium in India. At the same time a large Indian Company with a capital of Rs. 1½ crores was projected.

73. Imports of brass, unwrought blocks, bars and rods as well as wrought goods, were 6 per cent. greater in bulk and 12 per cent. greater in value than in 1346 F.

74. The quantity of unwrought copper ingots, rods and sheets was 52 per cent. more and the value 34 per cent. more than in 1346. Imports of wrought copper goods fell

in quantity by 10 per cent., though the value was the same as in 1346.

75. Imports of German silver, wrought and unwrought, fell by 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. in quantity and value respectively.

76. *Iron and Steel*:—The following are the details of imports :—

Iron & Steel	QUANTITY IN THOUSAND, MDS.		VALUE IN THOU- SAND RUPEES	
	1347 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	Average for 1342- 46
Pig iron	1	Below hundred	6	Below thousand
Rods and Bars	56	52	4,19	3,15
Sheets, plates	1,26	63	11,84	11,81
Steel rods and sheets ..	33	96	7,28	6,55
Other menial factors ..	2,32	2,87	27,57	27,88

Pig iron had not been imported into Hyderabad until 1344 F. In that year the record shows that 543 maunds of unwrought pig iron were obtained for Rs. 1,695. In 1345 only 59 maunds valued at Rs. 422 were imported. In 1346, 49 maunds at Rs. 379 were imported. In 1347 as much as 1,429 maunds at Rs. 5,636 were taken. This is the largest on record evidencing the progress made by the foundries and iron works in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

77. The import of iron rods and bars rose by 7 per cent. and 26 per cent. in quantity and value respectively, the price of a maund being Rs. 7-8 as compared with Rs. 6-6 last year.

78. Though twice as many galvanised iron sheets and plates as in 1346 F., were purchased—the actual quantity being 126,000 maunds valued at Rs. 11,84,000 as against 63,000 maunds for Rs. 5,41,000—the imports were 25 per cent. and 13 per cent. less in maundage and value respectively.

79. During 1347, 33,000 maunds of steel rods and sheets valued at Rs. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were imported showing a fall in quantity and rise in value of 66 per cent. and 13 per cent. The price of a maund of rods and sheets rose from Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 21-15.

80. Other manufactured iron and steel goods were valued at Rs. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with Rs. 30 lakhs in 1346 F.

81. The declared value of wrought and unwrought lead was as shown in the foregoing table 80 per cent. higher than in 1346 F.

82. Tin and tin silver imports consisted of wrought goods and unwrought ingots. The weight of unwrought ingots imported was 400 maunds less but the value of a maund went up from Rs. 42-2 to Rs. 64-14. Wrought goods were 70 per cent. more in quantity than in 1346, and 38 per cent. more in value.

83. The value of zinc imports was 12.6 per cent. more than in 1346 F., although the quantity was 4.8 per cent. less.

84. The import value of other metals and manufactures fell by 14 per cent., but the quantity rose by 24 per cent.

85. Metals and ores being in large demand in the world for rearmament, the prices in several cases have advanced.

86. In this category edible salts and such salts as
 Salt (Rs. 60.5 lakhs). Lahori salt and tanning salt are included. Edible salt imports amounted to 18 lakhs maunds as compared with 21 lakhs in 1346 and 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1345. The declared value was Rs. 60 lakhs as against Rs. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Rs. 59 lakhs in 1346 and 1345 respectively. The *per caput* consumption of salt was 9 lbs. as contrasted with 11 and 10 lbs. in the two preceding years. A maund of salt costs Rs. 3-5. The salt industry in India is still undeveloped in spite of the fact that the Government of India imposed an import restricting duty on Liverpool salt. Unfair competition among Indian manufacturers and the lack of a sound marketing organisation, as suggested by the Tariff Board, have constantly unsettled the markets.

87. The principal items under 'other' salts imported were two thousand maunds of Lahori salt and salt for tanning for an aggregate value of Rs. 39,000 as compared with Rs. 38,000 in 1346 and Rs. 31,000 in 1345.

88. The import value of fruits and vegetables in 1347 is the same as reported in 1342 F., and represents 3 per cent. of the total import trade of Hyderabad. Although in these Dominions as many as 700,000 acres are annually brought under fruit and vegetable cultivation, the supply falls far short of requirements. The details of imports are given below :—

Fruits and Vegetables	(THOUSAND MDS.)		(THOUSAND RS.)	
	1347	Average 1342-46	1347	Average 1342-46
Fresh Fruits	1,93	1,95	8,01	7,44
Cocoanuts fresh	2,31	2,36	6,29	5,98
Cocoanuts dry	1,23	1,10	9,85	14,30
Vegetable fresh	49	85	2,44	2,67
Fruits and Vegetables dry ..	1,28	1,11	15,82	14,46
Flower plants .. ..	..	..	42	35
Betel leaves	60	95	2,98	2,73

The price of fresh fruits was 7.6 per cent. higher than the quinquennial average. The demand for cocoanuts dropped in quantity and value, but the consignment of dry cocoanuts increased in volume because they were cheap. The value of imports was 5.2 per cent. more than the quinquennial average. A maund of fresh cocoanuts cost Rs. 2-4 as against Rs. 2-6 last year. More dry cocoanuts were imported than in 1346, principally for oil-pressing, the value of a maund decreasing from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 8. Dumping of cocoanuts in the British Indian market by Ceylon on one side and Goa on the other lowered the price.

89. The imports of fresh vegetables from Mysore, Bombay and Madras, though 11 per cent. less in quantity than in 1346 Fasli, were 14 per cent. greater than in 1345 F. The price per maund remained Rs. 5. 128,000 maunds of dry fruits and vegetables valued at Rs. 15.8 lakhs were imported. The value of flower plants imported was Rs. 42,000.

90. No satisfactory explanation can be found for the decreased import of betel leaves, the quantity and value having fallen by 5.3 per cent. and 6.4 per cent. respectively. The fall may partly be due to increased local production.

91. The declared value of betel nuts, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, pepper, catechu, dry chilly, cardamom and other spices formed 2.72 per cent. of the total import trade. Since 1341 F. (1931-32) the total value of spices imported has varied between Rs. 34 lakhs and Rs. 41 lakhs. The annexed chart is of interest.

Spices (Rs. 40.7 lakhs).

92. Betel nut consumption is increasing. The quantity and value in the year were 10 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively higher than in 1343. A seer of nut cost annas 6-4, as in 1346.

93. Where betel leaves and nuts are used, cloves are in demand. In 1347 the clove importers of Madras and Bombay lost through the boycott of Zanzibar consignments. Clearances from port warehouses were obstructed, and consequently the up-country demands were not met either in sufficient quantity or in time. As compared with 1346, the quantity imported into Hyderabad dropped by 20.4 per cent. and the value by 8.7 per cent. The import price of a maund of cloves rose from Rs. 50 in 1346 to Rs. 54-6.

94. The quantity and value of green and dry ginger imported fell by 4.3 and 30 per cent. It being a red-soil garden crop, and the drying process being simple, the local production has in all probability increased.

95. For nutmeg, pepper and catechu, Hyderabad depends on imports. Imports of nutmeg and pepper increased, but of catechu fell.

IMPORT

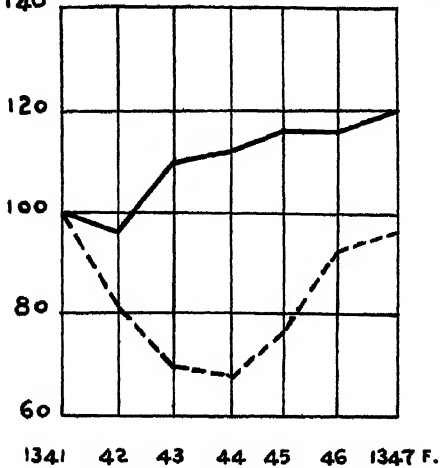
(1931-32 TO 1937-38)

QUANTITY IN MDS: —————

VALUE IN RS: - - - - -

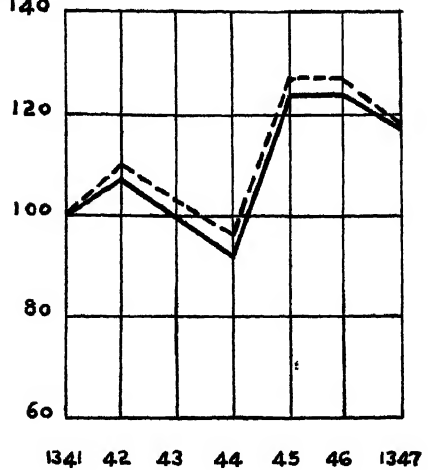
BETEL NUTS

INDEX NOS:
140

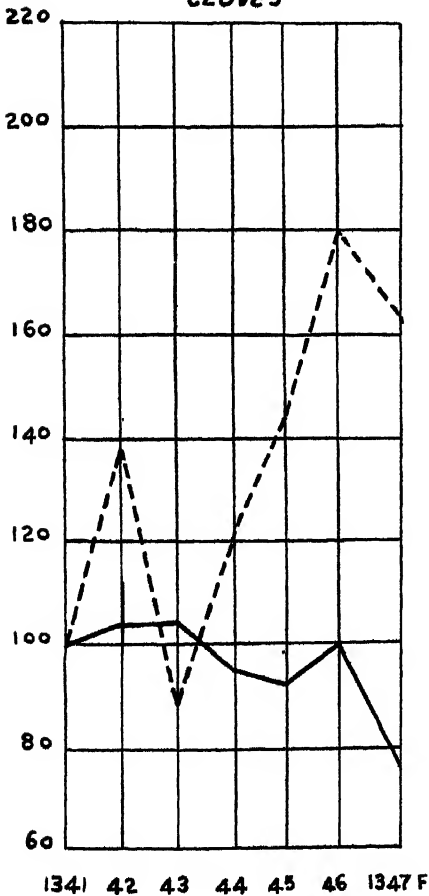


BETEL LEAVES

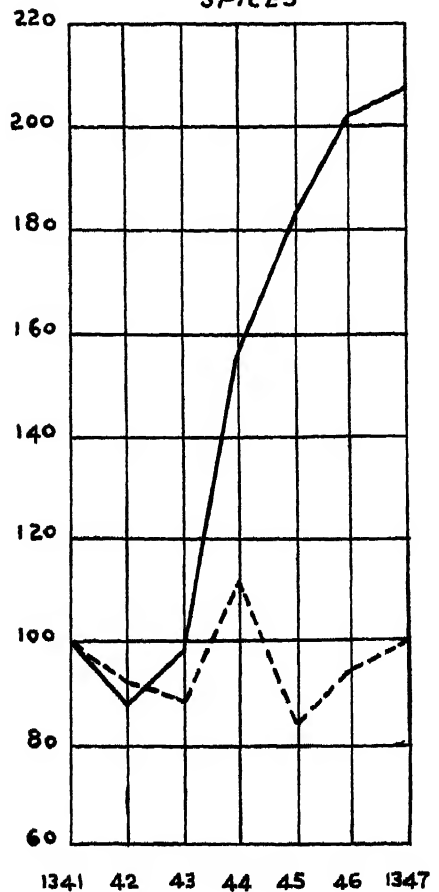
INDEX NOS:
140



CLOVES



SPICES



The detailed figures are as follows :—

Items	QUANTITY IN MDS.		VALUE IN Rs.	
	1347 Fasli	Average 1342-46	1347 Fasli	Average 1342-46
Nutmeg	609	548	34,786	26,801
Pepper	4,830	3,984	80,490	88,146
Catechu	6,791	6,628	265,708	2,51,668

Catechu is an astringent extract prepared from the wood, bark and fruits of various plants, especially from some species of acacia, and is used in betel leaf, dyeing, tanning and medicines. Madras is the principle exporter.

96. Chillies are extensively cultivated in these Dominions, and a large part of the crop is exported. During 1347 approximately 2,42,000 acres were taken up by this crop. Estimating the yield of an acre to be 8 maunds the outturn would approximate 2 million maunds. As cultivation expands the import decreases. Since 1345 F. there has been a progressive fall. From 23 thousand maunds in 1345 Fasli the imports dropped to 12,500 maunds, or 46 per cent. and the value from Rs. 1,67,000 to Rs. 1,49,000 or 11 per cent. The price of an imported maund was Rs. 11-15 as compared with Rs. 6-6 in 1346 F.

97. The value of cardamom imported was Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs as against Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in 1346 Fasli and Rs. 3-2 $\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs in 1345. Although the value has increased, the quantity imported was, as in previous years, 2,000 maunds. The price of a maund works out at Rs. 200 as against Rs. 159 last year. The price rose for the same reason as that of cloves.

98. "Other spices," imported for Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with Rs. 9-4 $\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs last year, include onions, tamarind and three other articles of condiments. During 1347 F., 76 thousand maunds of onions valued at Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Rs. 13,000 worth of tamarind were imported.

99. Cinema films are not marketable in the same sense as sugar and spices. These are obtained by local cinema houses on a time contract

Cinema Films.

basis and returned to the suppliers after the shows. For purposes of insurance against damage by fire a value is put on these. Films meant for exhibition and return are dutiable at rates noted at foot of page 11 of 1346 F. review. The declared value of films imported for exhibition was Rs. 39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 34.3 lakhs and Rs. 28.9 lakhs in 1346 F. and 1345 F. respectively. This represented 2.61 per cent. of the total value of import trade in the year under review as compared with 2.28 per cent. last year. The length and value of the films were :—

Year		Length in thousand feet	Value in thousand Rs.
1347	..	17,872	39,06
1346	..	15,906	34,34
1345	..	15,592	28,98
1344	..	18,124	26,41
1343	..	15,347	22,38
1342	..	14,598	21,33
1341	..	13,898	20,27

100. In this group come bicycles, motor cycles, automobiles, aeroplanes and their parts. The total number of complete vehicles imported was 6,399 or 26 per cent. less than in 1346 F. The value also dropped by 2.7 per cent. The number of push bicycles imported was 2,394 or 1,230 less than in 1346 F. and their value fell by Rs. 21,000. A cycle cost Rs. 41-10 as compared with Rs. 33 in 1346 F. The price of cycle parts and accessories fell by Rs. 1½ lakhs. The value of mechanically propelled vehicles (excluding locomotives) rose by 7 per cent. There is a progressive increase in the number of motor cars, and a decline in that of motor cycles, buses and lorries. The number of cars rose by 5 per cent. and the value by 10 per cent., the average price of a vehicle being Rs. 2,425 as against Rs. 2,315 last year. Only 44 motor cycles as against 72 in 1346 F. were imported, the average value of a motor cycle being Rs. 472 as compared with Rs. 514 last year. The average import cost of a motor bus or lorry was Rs. 2,316 as contrasted with Rs. 2,050 last year. Motor parts and accessories imported during the year were worth Rs. 4½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 4½ lakhs. The value of aeroplanes and parts imported was Rs. 12,696 as recorded. Other vehicles imported were worth Rs. 1,79,418,

44 per cent. less than in 1346. The following is a comparative statement of imports of vehicles for three years :—

Vehicles	NUMBER			VALUE IN THOUSAND Rs.	
	1347 Fasli	1346 Fasli	1345 Fasli	1347 Fasli	Average (1342-46) Fasli
Bicycles	2,394	3,624	2,881	98	1,17
Parts .. ..	..	..	..	4,40	5,72
Motor-cycles ..	44	72	60	21	57
Motor-cars ..	713	679	601	17,29	13,80
Motor buses and lorries.	89	107	135	2,06	2,71
Motor accessories and parts.	..	..	..	4,72	4,84
Aeroplanes and parts	..	..	..	13	..
Other vehicles ..	3,159	4,519	3,481	1,80	1,57

101. Since 1937 the consumption of Empire leaf has increased at the rate of 2 million lbs. a year. Britain's consumption averages 23 per cent. of the total world consumption. Cigarette leaf consumed by Britain in 1937-38 was estimated to exceed the 1918 consumption by 50 per cent. Hyderabad, being a progressive cigarette making centre imports a large quantity of raw tobacco and replenishes her stock of cigars and cigarettes with large imports of such finished goods from other parts of India. The value of imports in 1347 was Rs. 27,69,000 or Rs. 48,000 less than in 1346 F. Of the total import, the value of unmanufactured tobacco alone represented 44 per cent. Manufactured goods consisted of cigarettes valued at Rs. 5 lakhs and cigars at Rs. 10½ lakhs, which when compared with 1346 F. show an increase of 4 per cent. in each case.

Items		1347 F.	Average
		Rs.	1342-46 F. Rs.
Raw tobacco ..	..	1,22,328	10,21,399
Cigars, etc. ..	..	10,38,532	8,00,078
Cigarettes ..	..	5,06,995	4,04,933

The import of manufactured tobacco goods would represent the value approximately of 81 million cigarettes and 52 million cigars as compared with 80 millions and 50 millions respectively in 1346 F.

102. The import value in 1347 F. was almost the same as in 1346 F. In this category are included Machinery (Rs. 23.8 lakhs). prime-movers, oil-engines, steam engines and road-rollers, electric machinery, agricultural machinery, tractors, plough shares, boilers, rice mills, printing machines, rice mills and flour grinders, saw mills, power pumps and boring machines, sewing and knitting machines, type-writers and miscellaneous things.

103. In pursuance of the State industrialisation policy, Government exempted from duty importation of certain classes of machines such as used for silver plating, etc. It is regrettable that the Customs Department has not recorded the number of complete machines of each description. Prices alone do not give any idea of the importance of the trade. Industry is developing, improved agricultural methods demand the use of modern implements and growth of towns is associated with expansion of communications and such amenities as electricity. It is, therefore, important for the Customs authorities to register the quantum of trade.

104. The values of the year's imports in machinery are compared with the average for the preceding five years :—

Value in Thousand Rupees.			
		1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Oil engines	..	1,40	1,43
Steam engines	..	1,33	41
Electric machines	..	50	10
Agricultural machines	..	1,40	1,63
Boilers	..	38	28
Sugarcane mills	..	13	94
Printing machines	..	24	21
Oil crushing machines	..	81	40
Rice-mills	..	22	29
Flour-mills	..	28	36
Saw-mills	..	2	4
Pumping machines	..	28	20
Sewing machines	..	2,46	2,43
Knitting „	..	1	2
Typewriters	..	32	25
Others	..	14,08	14,48

105. No satisfactory explanation can be given of the big values shown under steam engines. Employment of electric power to run machinery and for lighting towns is increasing. The oil crushing industry is steadily developing. The decrease in the value of sugarcane mills is due to the fact that the Bodhan Factory was fully equipped in the quinquennium and no need for further development has since arisen. The demand for sewing machines and typewriters is growing.

106. The United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany were the principal countries which supplied India with machinery.

107. The value of paper imports rose by Rs. 3¼ lakhs Paper (Rs. 22 lakhs). The average for the preceding quinquennium was Rs. 34½ lakhs. In 1344 F. (1934-35) books for the libraries of the educational institutions were bought for Rs. 42 lakhs. This figure tended to swell the five year average. During 1347 F. paper purchased was 19 per cent., card-board 12.2 per cent., and books 17.3 per cent., higher than in 1346 F. Indian imported paper and paste-board largely from Scandinavia, the United Kingdom and Japan. During the past few years there has been over production of paper in India. More mills have come into existence and to combat foreign competition Indian prices have been lowered. It is also to be noted that consumption is steadily on the increase. The Indian Paper-makers Association have, however, urged manufacturers to produce more non-protected than protected grades of paper.

108. Canned food and fish, confectionery, ghi and butter as well as artificial ghi come in this category. Here again Customs figures of quantities are unreliable. For instance, imports of canned food, fish and confectionery are reported to have been 71,000 maunds as compared with 1,000 maunds in 1346 F. and nearly 54,000 maunds in 1345 F. The aggregate value of imports was nearly 30 per cent. above the preceding quinquennial average. As compared to last year, the declared prices of imports of canned food were 9 per cent., ghi and butter 5 per cent., and artificial ghi 8.5 per cent., more.

109. The average price of medical indents in the preceding five years was Rs. 14 lakhs and the actual for 1346 F. was Rs. 15 lakhs. Thus the declared value in 1347 F. was 9 per cent. less than in 1346 F.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 13.8 lakhs).

110. In this head are included not only bullion and coins but also gold and silver manufactures. The value of imports fell by nearly 60 per cent. and was a 100 per cent. less than the average of the quinquennium ending with 1346 Fasli. The subjoined statement compares the figures for three years :—

Year	(FIGURES IN THOUSAND RUPEES)				
	Bullion		Coins	Sovereigns	Manufactures
	Gold	Silver			
1347 F. (1937-38) ..	52	7,76	1,05	95	2,94
1346 F. ..	50	10,29	5,73	1,27	3,34
1345 F. ..	32	13,47	7,45	41	2,46

The import of silver bullion dropped in quantity by 21 per cent. and the value by 24.6 per cent. in 1346 F. Gold sovereigns also diminished by 25.2 per cent.

111. The import value decreased by 19 per cent. The fall under horned cattle was 31 per cent. in number and 20 per cent. in value. Bombay and Madras were the principal exporters of cattle to Hyderabad. The number of goats and sheep imported was 36.4 per cent. more than in 1346 F. and their value by 32 per cent. The following table compares the figures for 1347 F. with the average for the preceding five years in thousands.

Items	1347 FASLI		AVERAGE 1342-46 F.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Horned cattle ..	45	11,64	44	10,32
Sheep and Goats ..	15	45	12	36
Poultry ..	3	3	3	7
Others ..	4	1,09	3	1,09

112. The declared value of imports of apparel gold and silver thread, hats and caps, bonnets, imitation gold and silver thread and old clothing was 9.8 per cent. less than in 1346 F.

Items	Value in thousand rupees.	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Apparel	1,82	1,50
Gold and silver thread ..	4,74	6,57
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc. ..	4,32	4,41
Imitation Gold, silver thread ..	37	41
Old clothing	24	33

Except "apparel" all items declined in import value. As against a rise in 1346 F. of 3 per cent. under apparel there were decreases by 17 per cent. under gold and silver thread, 5.3 per cent. under hats and bonnets, 3 per cent. under imitation gold and silver thread, and 31 per cent. under old clothing. All these goods were imported from Bombay and the drop in value is attributed to the growth of local manufactures of gold and silver thread, hats, etc. The declared value of 'old clothing' is the lowest on record.

113. The import of wood and timber from other parts of India is on the decrease. As compared with 1346 F. and the quinquennium, the drop is 4.4 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively. The local forests supply an increasing quantity of timber and wood. The details of imports are :—

	Value in thousand rupees.	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Timber	5,87	6,75
Firewood	6	4
Manufactured wood	3,83	5,00
Wood for matches	1,06	

The value of timber imported is the smallest since 1340 F. In the present statement of imports wood for match making is shown separately. The price of such

wood has risen from Rs. 76 thousand in 1345 F. and Rs. 97 thousand in 1346 F. to a lakh of rupees in the year under review. This is in consonance with the development of the local match industry.

114. The efforts of the Tea Market Expansion Board have made the people of these Dominions more and more tea-minded. The value of tea imported in 1347 F. was Rs. 10,68,000 as compared with Rs. 9,23,000 in 1346 F. and Rs. 7,09,000 average of the five years 1342 to 1346 Fasli :—

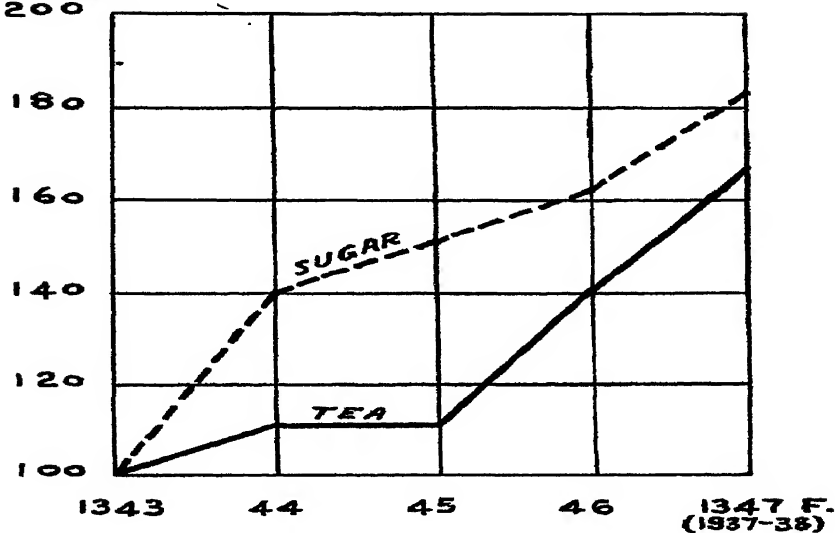
		In thou- sand lbs.	Value in thousand Rs.
1347 Fasli	..	2,040	10,68
1346 „	..	1,724	9,23
1345 „	..	1,352	7,57
1344 „	..	1,353	6,87
1343 „	..	1,224	6,13
1342 „	..	913	5,64

The price of a pound of tea was annas 8-5 as compared with 8½ annas last year. Assuming that all the tea imported is consumed locally the “per caput” consumption works out at two ounces. It is estimated that the British Troops in Secunderabad alone consume an average of ten pounds of tea per head per annum. The import of refined sugar is closely correlated with that of tea. The following chart illustrates the correlation in index number, the base being 1343 F. (1933-34)=100.

115. In the order of importance based on value of imports, the following are of interest : —
 Other imports of merchandise. Paints and painting materials, glassware, boots and shoes, rubber goods, liquor, instruments and apparatus, photo goods, jewellery, soaps, hosiery, perfumery and ‘other sundries.’ The import value of paints and colours rose from Rs. 9.8 lakhs to Rs. 10.6 lakhs, but was 1 per cent. less than in 1345 F.

116. The glass industry in Hyderabad is in its infancy. A solitary factory is turning out simple articles of everyday use and hence the volume of imports continues undiminished. The value of goods taken in 1347 F. was Rs. 9.4 lakhs as against Rs. 9.6 lakhs in 1346 F.

INDEX NOS: SUGAR & TEA IMPORTS



117. The small scale boot and shoe industry is holding its own against the powerful competition of imported goods. Bata's brands have swamped the markets. Tatas an Indian concern, is endeavouring to approach the productive and marketing standard of the Czech firm which has established show-rooms in every town of importance in these Dominions. As many as 739,780 pairs of boots and shoes were imported for Rs. 8½ lakhs as compared with 845,199 pairs valued at Rs. 9.1 lakhs in 1346 F. The average cost of a pair of leather footwear was Rs. 1-3-0 as compared with Rs. 1-1-4 in 1346 F.

118. Rubber goods valued at Rs. 6.4 lakhs, the same figure as in 1346 F., were imported. The goods consisted of tyres and tubes and other rubber articles. The number of tyres and tubes imported in 1347 F., totalled 591 thousand and the value was the same as last year namely, Rs. 6 lakhs. Other rubber goods were valued at Rs. 39 thousand as compared with Rs. 36 thousand in the preceding year.

119. Liquor imports have risen. The total value of all brands amounted Rs. 6,25,000 as compared with Rs. 6,17,000 and Rs. 6,06,000 respectively in 1346 F. and 1345 F. It will be seen that the imports of liquor and tea keep pace.

Value in thousand rupees.			
		Liquor	Tea
1347 Fasli	..	6,25	10,68
1346 „	..	6,17	9,23
1345 „	..	6,06	7,57

120. Instruments and apparatus worth Rs. 6 lakhs were imported, all electrical. The corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 7.2 lakhs.

121. Photogoods, consisting of cameras and other equipment, were valued at nearly six lakhs, a drop of one per cent. as compared with last year, and 7 per cent. on the triennial average.

122. Gold and silver jewellery and also plated ware were for Rs. 4 lakhs—10.7 per cent. less than in 1346 Fasli. Plated ware represented 27 per cent. of total declared value under jewellery.

123. Soaps of all kinds from foreign countries and Indian Provinces were imported for Rs. 5½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 5¾ lakhs in 1346 Fasli. A drop of 3.7 per cent. in value and 18 per cent. in quantity is a sure sign of the development of local small-scale industry. In India, Mysore and Bombay are the principal exporters of soaps to Hyderabad.

124. Hosiery worth Rs. 5.4 lakhs was imported. The corresponding figures for last year was practically the same and that for the quinquennium Rs. 5.8 lakhs. There is in Hyderabad only one hosiery factory. The imports are largely Japanese.

125. The import value of perfumery and incense was about Rs. 4½ lakhs. The declared value of perfumery alone in 1347 F. was about 4 per cent. more than in last year. While the import of incense is decreasing, that of perfumes is increasing.

Value in thousand rupees

		Perfumes	Incense
1347 Fasli.	..	2,78	1,64
1346	..	2,77	1,68
1345	..	2,55	1,80
1344	..	2,44	1,73
1343	..	2,31	1,76
1342	..	2,26	1,84
1341	..	2,07	1,90

126. Other 'sundry merchandise' consisted of oil-seeds, matches, earthenware, chemicals, leather, belting, building materials, umbrellas, pyrotechnics, arms and ammunition and other miscellaneous articles all worth Rs. 60.8 lakhs as compared with Rs. 62.3 lakhs last year. Oilseeds were worth Rs. 2.6 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.7 lakhs, and matches Rs. 2.6 lakhs as against Rs. 2.5 lakhs in 1346 F. The import value of chemicals increased from Rs. 2 lakhs in 1346 F. to Rs. 2½ lakhs, and that of leather was from Rs. 2.2 lakhs to Rs. 2.7 lakhs.

127. In concluding the review of the import trade it is of interest to note the value of goods imported for the use of Government Departments and others who enjoy exemption from paying

Duty Exemptions.

customs duty. The three years' figures for such imports are given below in thousand rupees.

	1847 F.	1846 F.	1845 F.
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government .	35,01	37,80	52,51
British Garrison and Residency ..	31,89	27,74	24,49
Singareni Colliery	12,99	9,65	4,24
Railway	25,72	37,07	20,27

CHAPTER III.

EXPORTS.

128. The value of merchandise exported from these Dominions was Rs. 14.6 crores as compared with 16.7 crores last year, a fall of about 2 crores, but, as contrasted with the quinquennial average (1342-1346 F.), an increase of 5.7 per cent. The gain which accrued from an increase in exports of oilseeds of Rs. 62 lakhs, of spices of Rs. 12 lakhs, of oil-cakes of Rs. 11.2 lakhs, and of coal and coke of Rs. 10.5 lakhs was not sufficient to counter-balance the fall under textiles by Rs. 2.5 crores, vegetable oils by Rs. 12 lakhs, leather by Rs. 8.5 lakhs and building materials by Rs. 5 lakhs.

129. The following statement sets forth in the order of importance the export values of commodities during the year as compared with the preceding two years :—

Items	VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES			P.C. of Total exports in 1347 Fasli
	1347 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.	
Oil seeds	5,10,38	4,47,55	3,84,69	34.84
Textiles	4,54,95	7,08,93	5,80,98	31.06
Grains and Pulses	1,25,48	1,22,75	1,14,74	8.57
Oils—Vegetables ..	57,63	69,69	1,05,86	3.93
Coal and coke ..	45,65	35,25	28,86	3.12
Oil-cake	44,42	33,21	29,61	3.03
Building materials ..	40,17	46,45	45,84	2.74
Animals	36,87	41,15	30,08	2.52

Items	VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES				P.C. of Total exports in 1347 Fasli
	1347 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.		
Spices	35,88	23,73	16,59		2.45
Leather	32,09	40,56	35,20		2.19
Tobacco	16,85	16,22	11,84		1.15
Forest produce ..	9,51	11,01	9,10		0.65
Hides and skins	9,36	11,48	6,04		0.64
Wood and timber ..	8,09	6,79	5,62		0.55
Jewellery and coins ..	3,11	3,75	5,81		0.21
Dyeing and tanning .	2,80	4,16	3,23		0.19
Bones and Bone-meal ..	2,76	4,04	1,58		0.19
Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,98	3,45	2,54		0.14
Dairy production ..	1,58	1,98	1,18		0.11
Machinery	1,35	1,26	60		0.09
Fodder	1,03	1,07	1,37		0.07
Sugar	98	16,21	1,72		0.06
Miscellaneous ..	21,94	24,48	16,65		1.50
	14,64,81	16,75,17	14,39,73		100.0

130. India is steadily losing her export trade in oil-seeds. The overseas takings of Indian oilseeds seriously diminished during the year. Hyderabad oilseeds, which in trade importance ranked second to textiles, and in value formed 26.72 per cent. of the total exports in 1346 F., topped the list in 1347 F. and represented 34.84 per cent. of the declared value of all exports. It was due not to a larger export of

oilseeds than that of textile goods. Both declined ; but the export of textiles fell more than that of oilseeds. The aggregate quantity of all oilseeds recorded was only 10.4 million maunds as compared with 11.3 million maunds in 1346 F. The following comparative figures are of interest :

Oilseeds	QUANTITY IN THOUSAND MAUNDS		VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES	
	1347 Fasli	Average 1342-46 Fasli	1347 Fasli	Average 1342-46 Fasli
Castor	329	1,552	17,81	78,07
Cotton seed ..	1,740	1,049	29,27	32,36
Groundnut with shell .	1,273	2,764*	56,78*	35,58*
Groundnut without shell.	5,328	2,694*	3,11,01*	1,72,39*
Karar	188	187	461	7,04
Linseed	1,192	12,63	59,59	49,21
Mohwa	12	17	30	50
Sesamum	353	276	23,34	20,63
Rape and Mustard ..	4	9	28	49
Hemp and Ambara ..	32	41	139	1,50

131. The cultivation of castor has since 1343 F. steadily fallen. The area under castor in Castor seeds (Rs. 17.8 lakhs). 1347, was 33.4 per cent. less than in 1346, and 37 per cent. less than in 1343, while the outturn has fallen from 67,000 tons in 1343 to 40,000 tons in 1347. The shrinkage of cultivation is not peculiar to Hyderabad, which is the largest castor-producing centre in India, but has occurred in Madras, Mysore, Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar also. It shows that the overseas demand for Indian castor has distinctly depreciated during the past few years. The castor exported from India by sea routes was only 424,000 maunds in 1347, just one-third of the 1346 figure ; Hyderabad exported in 1347 about a

* 3 years average.

GROUNDNUT & CASTOR ACREAGE

INDEX NOS:
200

BASE INDEX 1341 F. = 100



quarter of the volume exported in 1346, or 329,000 maunds as compared with 1,311,000 in 1346. The value of the castor exported was estimated at Rs. 17.8 lakhs as against an average of Rs. 73 lakhs in the preceding five years. In the first quarter of 1347 the export from India was normal but the subsequent demand so fell off that the quantity shipped in the remaining nine months only amounted to as much as in the first quarter. The export price of a maund of castor remained Rs. 5-6.

132. 570,262 bales of cotton were produced. The Cotton seed proportion of seed to lint being 2 : 1, the (Rs. 29.3 lakhs). approximate quantity of cotton seed obtained from the crop would be 456 million lbs. of which 174,000 maunds or 139,000,000 lbs. were exported for Rs. 29,27,000. Great Britain was the principal consumer of Indian cotton seed.

133. The export value in 1347 F. was 54 per cent. Groundnut above the quinquennial average. Ground- (Rs. 368 lakhs) nut cultivation has in recent years so increased that the acreage in 1347 was twice that of 1346 F. A comparison of the figures shows that the acreage lost by castor has been gained by groundnut. The following graph illustrates the point, seasonal conditions accounting for the annual variations.

134. The exports consisted of nuts with shell and without shell. The statement below gives the quantity and value of exports of each description in thousands of maunds and of rupees, for four years :—

Year	IN THOUSANDS.			
	WITH SHELL		WITHOUT SHELL	
	Maunds	Rupees	Maunds	Rupees
1347 Fasli. . .	1,273	56,78	5,328	3,11,01
1346 „ . .	4,035	51,73	3,109	2,07,23
1345 „ . .	709	35,47	2,773	1,84,85
1344 „ . .	547	19,54	2,199	1,25,08

135. Since the United States of America prefers cotton seed oil to groundnut oil for industrial purposes, the consignment of groundnut went very largely to the United Kingdom and to Italy. Almost all the Hyderabad groundnut was shipped from Madras ports.

136. The linseed market was dull, and price movements were small, though there being no purchasers in some months of the year, the prices fell somewhat. The market charges weighed so heavily on the producer that the Marketing Officer of India took a gloomy view of the depression and remarked "the poor cultivator must feel himself lucky at the end of the day if he is left with his cart and bullocks to take him home from the market." The area under linseed was 471,167 acres or nearly 4,000 acres more than in 1346. The yield, however, was only 41,000 tons as compared with 43,500 in 1346 F. The exports amounted to 1,191,787 maunds (or 42,500 tons) for Rs. 59½ lakhs, last years' corresponding figures being 862,000 maunds (or 31,000 tons) for Rs. 39 lakhs. The export price of a maund was Rs. 5, the same as the average rate current in the Dominions in Isfandar (January) 1347 F.

137. The exported quantity and the value declared were almost the same as in 1346, 350,000 Sesamum seed maunds and Rs. 29.3 lakhs. The yield, as in 1346, was 40,000 tons, of which 31.5 per cent. was exported. The export price of a maund was Rs. 8-5 as compared with Rs. 14-8 quoted in the City of Hyderabad in the last month of the year.

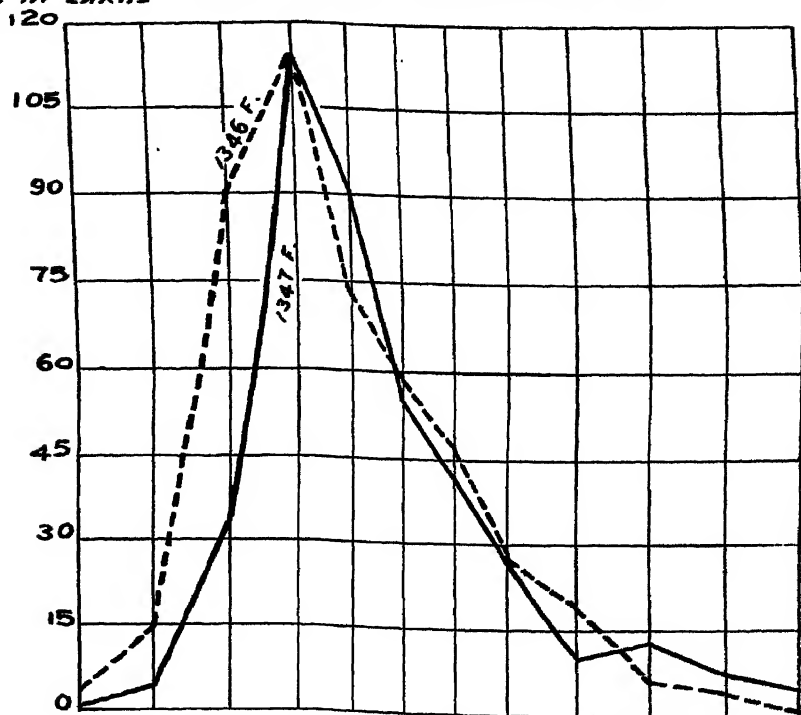
138. The declared value of all classes of textile goods exported in 1347 was 35.8 per cent. less than in 1346. Of the total value, raw cotton, cleaned and uncleaned, alone represented 97.6 per cent.

139. During the year the cotton crop yield was 570,262 bales as compared with 499,258 in 1346, an increase of 14.22 per cent., and 9.3 per cent. on the average for five years. The export of raw cotton was 1,628,000 maunds or 326,000 bales of lint and 1,083,000 maunds of kapas which, in terms of lint, represented 72,000 bales. Thus a total of 398,000 bales was exported; the average for the preceding quinquennium was 366,000 bales. The mills consumed 63,000 bales, and the cotton consumed elsewhere in the State and the quantity unaccounted for

COTTON BALES EXPORTED

1346 & 1347F. (1936-37 & 1937-38).

BALES IN LAKHS



AZAR DAI BAH: ISF: FAR: ARD: KHUR: TIR: AMAR: SHER: MAR: ABAN

amounted to 16,000 bales, leaving a stock in hand, according to a census taken on August 31st 1938, of 161,510 bales. This includes the carry-over from the 1345-46 stock.

140. The Hyderabad cotton market was dominated by world politics, particularly in Japan and in the U.S.A. where the Government subsidised the cotton industry. The average price of cotton in these Dominions as indicated by index numbers, based on the August 1914 rate, fell by 20 points, and there was therefore an unusually heavy stock in hand at the close of the year, as shown above. The following comparative figures for raw cotton exported are of interest :—

Items	THOUSAND MAUNDS		THOUSAND RUPEES	
	1347 F. (1937-38)	Average 1342-46	1347 F. (1937-38)	Average 1342-46 F.
Lint	1,628	1,611	3,25,99	40,11,72
Kapas	1,083	689	84,39	71,09
Waste	2	3	10	16

Thus the declared value of raw cotton exported out of Hyderabad was Rs. 410 lakhs as compared with Rs. 473 lakhs in the preceding quinquennium, a decrease of 13.3 per cent.

141. Manufactures consisted of twist, yarn, durries, carpets and piece-goods. The value rose by 9.4 per cent., but the rise was not an all-round rise, but was confined to woven piece-goods. Mill-made yarn decreased in quantity by 20 per cent. and in value by 13 per cent. The outgo of hand-made yarn, judged by the export value, was less than half that of 1346 F. and that of cotton durries and carpets was one-sixth of that of 1346 F.

142. The total value of piece-goods exported amounted to Rs. 30.6 lakhs as compared with Rs. 27.2 lakhs in 1346. Of this, the mill-made goods represented 62.8 per cent. Hand-made piece-goods, which formed 48 per cent. of the total value in 1346 were only 37 per cent.

147. Against imports of Rs. 112 lakhs worth of grains and pulses Hyderabad exported Rs. 125.5 lakhs, worth. Although the total produce of food grains was 13 per cent. less than in 1346 F., the exports rose by 18 per cent. The value of food grains exported rose by 10 per cent. This shows that in order to realise more money more grain was exported. The following statement sets forth the exports of both grains and pulses :—

Grains & Pulses	QUANTITY IN THOUSAND MDS.		VALUE IN THOUSAND RS.	
	1347 F. (1937-38)	Average 1342-46	1347 F. (1937-38)	Average 1342-46
Paddy	18	19	33	43
Rice	8	14	30	59
Wheat grain and flour ..	136	219	566	937
Jawar and jawar flour ..	1,510	937	4,973	2,699
Bajra and bajra flour ..	450	189	1,313	530
Pulses	22	125	83	492
Others	1,490	1,417	5,550	5,907

148. Hyderabad paddy is not exported on a commercial scale. It is a trans-frontier movement at harvest season when labourers receive their wages in grain and when money-lenders accounts are settled for value received in cash by cultivators. 18,000 maunds valued at Rs. 32,000 were exported in 1347 F., as in 1346, but this quantity and value were 1,000 maunds and Rs. 10,000 below the quinquennial average.

149. Rice has steadily declined from 22,000 maunds in 1345 and 13,000 in 1346, to 8,000 in 1347. The year's export was 43 per cent. less in quantity and 50 per cent. less in value than the quinquennial average. The purchasing power of the rupee of the consumer having appreciated, rice has become cheap even for the poor; and so less is exported.

150. Wheat was cheaper than rice. The wheat demand of the rearming countries was more than met by Canada, Australia and Rumania. Governments themselves purchased and stored larger quantities, so that the corn trading interests in the United Kingdom were seriously affected. Prices receded at almost all wheat centres. The consumption of wheat in India slightly increased in answer to the propaganda of the Indian Nutrition Research Council. Some non-wheat areas, such as Madras, began cultivating wheat. For these reasons, the export of wheat and wheat flour in 1347 shrank from 194,000 maunds in 1346 to 136,000 maunds and in value from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 5.6 lakhs.

151. More jawar grain and flour went out than before, the exports exceeding the quinquennial average by 61 and 84 per cent. in quantity and value respectively. The increase is striking in spite of the fact that in 1347 the area under jawar was 8 per cent. less than in 1346 and the crop was subject to varying and unfavourable weather conditions. The yield amounted to 1,308,000 tons as compared to 1,571,000 in 1346 F. 82,000 maunds or 3,000 tons were imported, making a total of 13,11,000 tons, of which 54,000 tons or 4.1 per cent. were exported for Rs. 49.7 lakhs.

152. The export of bajra, which is an important staple food of the country, exceeded the five years' average by 138 per cent. in quantity and 148 per cent. in value. Although the outturn of the year was 2.8 per cent. less than in 1346, 13 per cent. of the total crop was exported against 8.4 per cent. in 1346. In view of the low market prices of farm produce prevailing during the year, more crops had to be sold.

153. Pulses such as tur, gram, etc., are grown either mixed with other grains and oilseed crops or alone. The export was roughly 22,000 maunds valued at Rs. 83,000 against 25,000 maunds worth Rs. 95,000 in 1346.

154. Of miscellaneous grain and pulse crops 15,00,000 maunds worth Rs. 55.5 lakhs were exported, the quantity being 22.3 per cent. more and the value 6 per cent. less than in 1346 F.

155. During the year many of the oil mills in India were idle, the market being inactive except for groundnut oil and cocoanut oil. In the second half of the year business was slack. In these

Oils (Rs. 57.6 lakhs).

Dominions the conditions of oil pressing industry and marketing approximate to those of British India. Groundnut was cheap, and the oil in great demand for vegetable ghi-making, and therefore more groundnut oil than any other was pressed. During the year 52,50,000 seers of oils of all kinds as compared with 45,00,000 in 1346 were expressed. The oil mills' figures of important varieties are given below :—

	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)
	(in thousand seers)	
Castor	643	1,213
Groundnut	4,509	3,046
Linseed	3	18
Sesamum	115	88
Cocoanut .. .. .	..	11
Rape seed.. .. .	..	7
Safflower	25	32
Niger .. .. .	..	10

This is not at all a complete picture of the position of the local oil industry. Though efforts are made to get monthly data from all oil mills, statistics for nearly 60 per cent. of the mills were not available.

156. The total quantity of oils exported was 8,10,000 maunds (40 srs. a maund), valued at Rs. 57.6 lakhs as compared with 6,27,000 maunds worth Rs. 69.7 lakhs in 1346. While the quantity increased by 29 per cent. the value decreased by 17 per cent. The following table compares the 1347 exports with the average for the preceding quinquennium :—

Oils	(THOUSAND MAUNDS)		(THOUSAND RUPEES)	
	1347 F.	1342-46	1347 F.	1342-46 F.
Castor oil	125	159	9,89	28,91
Sesamum oil	12	20*	98	3,99*
Groundnut oil	607	304*	40,48	45,42*
Other oil	65	137*	6,78	22,24*

(Note.—Figures asterisked are not correct quinquennial averages).

157. The export price of a maund of castor oil was Rs. 7-8-0 as compared with Rs. 16-10-0 in 1346 F. and the price of groundnut oil fell by an anna to Rs. 6-10-0 per maund.

158. The opening up of large railway collieries for the supply of railway needs in India in the last decade has tended to affect the price of coal. The prices of coal in 1347 F. were stationary, with a slight tendency to decline. The average price per cwt. of Indian coal at the Pit's mouth was Rs. 3-2-0 as compared with Rs. 3-10-0 in South Africa, Rs. 5-0-0 in Japan and Rs. 9-10-0 in Great Britain. Of the total raised in India, railways normally consume 33 per cent., iron and steel industries 25 per cent., mills 7 per cent., collieries 5 per cent., and the rest is exported leaving one cwt. per head of population per annum for local domestic consumption.

159. During 1347 F. 11,85,000 tons of coal were mined in the State, a rise of 10 per cent. Coal worth Rs 45.2 lakhs was exported, the corresponding figure for 1346 F. being Rs. 34.9 lakhs.

160. Charcoal exports amounted to 54,000 maunds valued at Rs. 48,000 as compared with 42,000 maunds and Rs. 39,000 in 1346 F.

161. The volume of oil-cake exported is increasing. The quantity in 1347 F. was 2,132,000 maunds as compared with 1,594,000 maunds in 1346 F. This is additional proof that the oil-pressing industry of these Dominions is growing. The following figures for cake export are of interest : -

	Thousand Mds.	Thousand Rs.
1347 F.	21,32	44.42
1346 F.	15,94	33,21
1345 F.	14,21	29,61
1344 F.	14,82	30,88
1343 F.	13,84	24,84

Only castor cake is separately specified in the trade records, all other varieties being lumped together. The trade statistics show, however, that the castor cake

market is shrinking. In 1345 the castor cake formed 35 per cent. of the total oil exported cake, and in 1346, 31.5 per cent., whereas in 1347 it fell to 19 per cent. Castor cake as a fertilizer is inferior to groundnut cake in that its nitrogen content is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 per cent., while that of groundnut is 7 per cent. Further, groundnut cake is cheaper than castor cake.

162. Exports fell in 1347 by Rs. 6 lakhs. Building materials include bricks, tiles, cement, Shahabad stones, lime, pipe clay and other items. The total value of exports was Rs. 40.1 lakhs as compared with 46.4 lakhs. Exports of bricks and tiles are negligible. The important items are cement and Shahabad stones. The figures for 1347 as compared with the quinquennial averages are :—

Items	(THOUSAND MAUNDS)		(THOUSAND RUPEES)	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Cement	3,241	2,543	36,17	36,92
Shahabad Stones ..	9,985	8,576	3,93	4,41

163. The output of cement from the Shahabad Factory in 1347 was 139,000 tons, against 144,000 tons in 1346. The drop is due to competition in the market between two rival Indian groups. The demand, however, for cement was unabated, and the volume exported was 27 per cent. more than the five years average. South India and Mysore are the principal consumers of Hyderabad cement. The price of a maund of cement was Rs. 1-1 against Rs. 1-2 last year.

164. The Shahabad stone quarries raised 3,468,000 square feet of stone, 5.3 per cent. more than in 1346 F. The export was 18 per cent. more than in 1346 F. While the Mining Department reports quantities in square feet, the Customs Department registers exports in numbers of slabs. The number despatched by road and rail in the year was 9,985,000 as against 8,488,000, but the declared value fell by 11.5 per cent.

165. The assessed value of animals exported fell by Rs. 4½ lakhs. The number of animals was 1,470,000 against 1,437,000. An increase of 33,000. The animals exported were :—

Animals	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS		VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Bulls and Cows ..	61	68	1,174	1,457
Buffaloes ..	8		189	
Sheep and Goats ..	356	290	1,788	1,452

166. Many of the animals exported from these Dominions go to Bombay by road ; the movement takes place during summer. It is cheaper to send flocks in charge of shepherds by road than to rail them ; it is for this reason that the rail export figure in statement X is so small. The number of horned cattle sent out decreased by 16 per cent. and of sheep and goats by 13 per cent. The average price per head of horned cattle was Rs. 20, as compared with Rs. 19.4 last year, and of sheep and goat Rs. 5 as compared with Rs. 5.7. The number of horses, mules and donkeys exported decreased from 5,000 in 1346 F. to 3,000, and the value from Rs. 73,000 to Rs. 57,000.

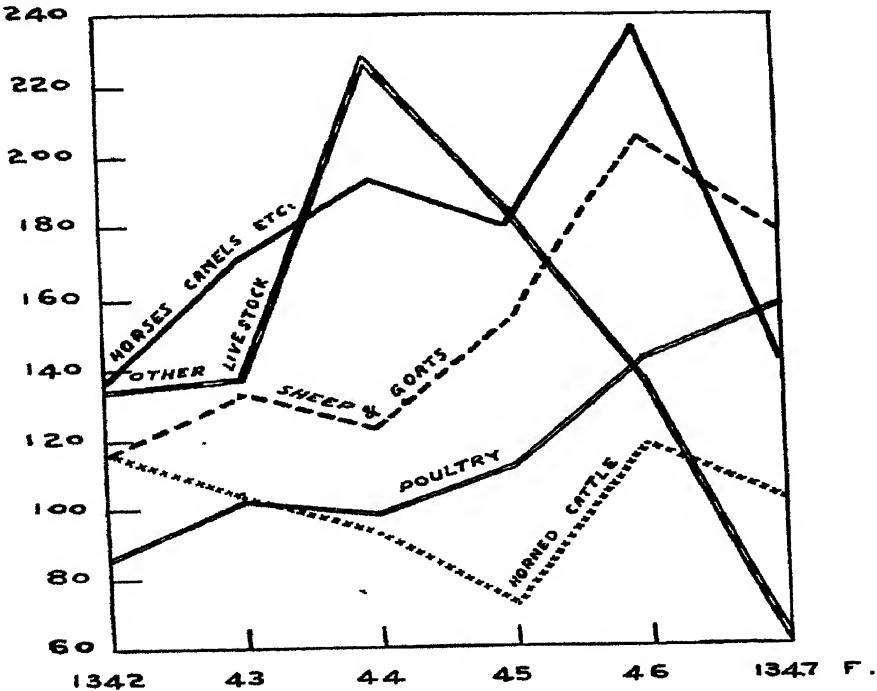
167. The number and value of poultry exported during 1347 rose by 11 per cent.

168. Chillies, both, green and dry and coriander make up this group. Exports in 1347 rose by 20 per cent. from 370,000 maunds in 1346 to 443,000 maunds ; the value increased by as much as 51 per cent. The year's exports are compared with the preceding quinquennial average below :

Spices	(THOUSAND MAUNDS)		(THOUSAND RUPEES)	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Chillies ..	409	318	31,16	22,39
Coriander ..	34	60	1,17	2,56

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK EXPORTED

INDEX NOS:



As compared with the quinquennial averages the quantity and value of chillies show the marked rises of 29 and 52 per cent. respectively. Coriander exports fell in quantity and value by 44 and 54 per cent. respectively. The cultivation of these garden crops depends entirely on the water available for irrigation.

169. In discussing the export trade in leather, it is necessary to take into consideration the bulk of raw hides and skins shown separately in the statement. The total value of leather and hides, raw and cured, amounted to Rs. 41.5 lakhs.

Leather (Rs. 41.5 lakhs).	(NO. IN THOUSANDS)		(THOUSAND RUPEES)	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Tanned hides ..	127	235	10,67	9,62
Tanned skins ..	2,677	2,964	21,23	23,36
Manufactures ..	..	..	20	14
Raw Hides ..	95	49	3,37	1,87
Raw skins ..	793	599	5,80	5,09
Cuttings ..	..	..	19	17

As compared with the quinquennial averages there was in 1347 F. a decrease in the export of tanned hides and skins and an increase in the raw material. This was the case with the trade all over India.

170. The tanning industry appears to be waning. While all facilities exist in these Dominions for tanning and curing, traders prefer the cumbersome method of exporting raw hides and skins, which are difficult to handle, and occupy more wagon space. It may be that the foreign importers want them raw despite the inconveniences involved in handling them, on the plea that the curing methods in India are defective.

171. Raw hides are classified in three categories, buffalo hides, cow hides and calf skins. The demand for

cow hides is usually the largest. Germany is the principal consumer of Indian cow hides, and the United Kingdom the second largest. Indian buffalo hides are exported to Greece and Bulgaria, while goat and sheep skins go chiefly to the United States of America and to a lesser extent to Czecho-Slovakia. Indian tanned and cured hides and skins go very largely to the United Kingdom and France.

172. Early in 1347 a lack of adjustment between supply and demand made the prices of hides and skins stationary. The prices then began to fall, particularly of light weights, despite the resistance of stock holders. By Khurdad (April) it was clear that the fall in the prices of raw material was due to excessive stocks of finished products. In Shahrewar (July) the market situation was disturbed by a prolonged strike of leather workers in Cawnpore. This, and the weakened demand for buffalo hides from abroad, affected the market rate. There had been no improvement when the year closed.

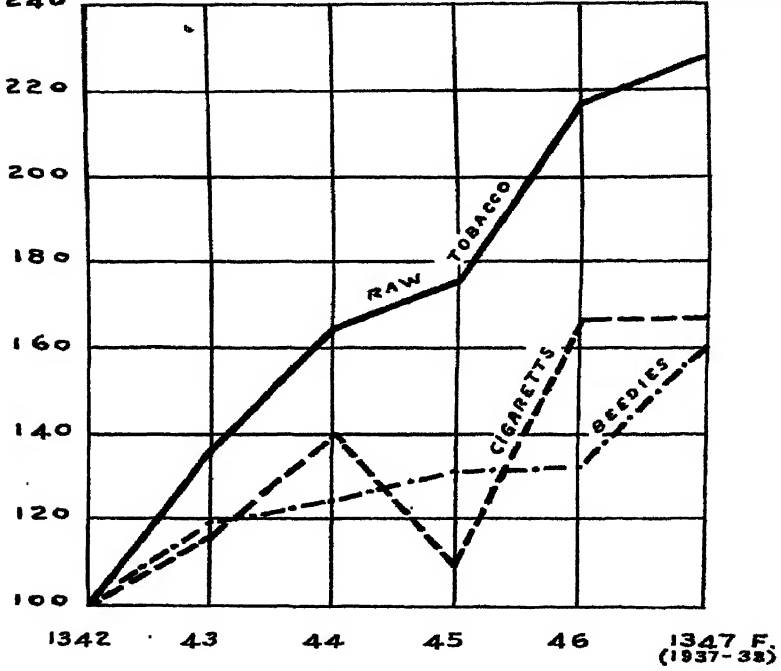
173. The exports of tobacco rose from Rs. 11.8 lakhs in 1345 to Rs. 16.2 lakhs in 1346 and to Rs. 16.8 lakhs in 1347. It is estimated that India grows more tobacco than any other country in the world. The crop normally represents an average of 26.3 per cent. of the world yield, but India exports only 2 per cent. of her crop; 52 per cent. of her exports go to Asiatic countries and 48 per cent. to the United Kingdom. It is claimed that Indian cigarette leaf is satisfactory in texture, and mild and neutral in flavour. Hyderabad produced 16,603 tons, almost the same as in 1346, but the market rate fell by 12 annas to Rs. 16-2 a maund. 28,000 maunds (1,000 tons) of raw tobacco worth Rs. 3.5 lakhs was exported. The details of important items are :—

Export of	(THOUSAND TONS)		(THOUSAND RUPEES)	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Raw tobacco ..	28	22	3.51	2.45
Cigarettes ..	..	..	11.15	7.44
Bidis ..	..	..	2.17	1.64

TOBACCO EXPORTS

INDEX NOS:
240

BASE INDEX 1342 F. = 100



The graph facing this page illustrates in index numbers the development of export trade in raw tobacco, cigarettes and bidis.

174. The value of forest produce exported fell by 23.3 per cent. This category includes tendu leaves, sandal, bamboo and other produce. After tendu leaf bamboo is the principal item of forest produce, and the exports were valued at Rs. 3.5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.3 lakhs in 1346 F. The value of sandal exported was Rs. 7,000. Other minor forest produce exports were worth Rs. 50,000.

175. The timber of the reserved forests of these Dominions is a fruitful source of revenue. For buildings and railways, Hyderabad timber is used in an increasingly large quantity. The value of wood and timber exported in 1347 was Rs. 8 lakhs as compared with the quinquennial average of Rs. 6 lakhs. The details of exports are :—

	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
	Value in thousand rupees	
Teak wood ..	2,53	1,90
Firewood ..	1,32	59
Other kinds of manufactures ..	39	16

Exports of teak have gone up by 33 per cent., of firewood by 123 per cent., and of other kinds of wood by 21 per cent. since 1342.

176. The value of treasure exported shrank from Rs. 5.8 lakhs in 1345 and Rs. 3.7 lakhs in 1346 to Rs. 3.1 lakhs in 1347.

177. This category comprised dyeing and tanning materials (Rs. 2.8 lakhs), bones and bone-meal (Rs. 2.8 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (Rs. 2 lakhs), dairy produce (Rs. 1.6 lakhs), machinery (Rs. 1.3 lakhs), fodder (Rs. 1 lakh), sugar (Rs. 98,000) and other miscellaneous items (Rs. 22 lakhs).

178. The export of tree bark, indigo, red ochre and other dyeing and tanning materials has fallen in recent

years. The fall in 1347 was 48 per cent. The values of the principal items were :—

Items	THOUSAND RUPEES		
	1347 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.
Bark	44	1,42	55
Others	2,36	2,73	2,61

179. Manure articles exported were bones, bone-meal and other substances. The total weight of the consignment was 138,000 maunds valued at Rs. 2.8 lakhs as compared with 269,000 maunds for Rs. 4 lakhs, the quinquennial average figures being :—

Items	THOUSAND MAUNDS		THOUSAND RUPEES	
	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.	1347 F.	Average 1342-46 F.
Bone and Bone-meal ..	134	118	2,72	1,52
Others	3	9	4	12

180. Fruits and vegetables exported were valued at Rs. 2 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3½ lakhs in 1346 F.

181. Exports of dairy produce, such as ghi and butter, fell in value from nearly Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 1½ lakhs. In a country where cattle breeding and dairy farming industry on modern scientific lines are unknown an annual export of dairy produce worth about Rs. 1½ lakhs may be considered satisfactory. During 1347 the aggregate export value of all animals and animal produce of all description amounted to Rs. 82,96,000 as compared with Rs. 99,67,000 in 1346.

The details are :—

	1347 F.	1346 F.
Animals ..	36,87	41,15
Leather ..	32,10	40,56
Hides and skins.	9,36	11,48
Bones ..	2,76	4,04
Dairy ..	1,58	1,98
Horns & hoofs .	30	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	82,97	99,67

182. The value of fodder exported from these Dominions was, as in 1346, Rs. 1 lakh.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIRECTION OF TRADE.

(April 1937—March 1938)

183. As pointed out in the general summary, Hyderabad trades very largely with the neighbouring British Indian provinces. Its foreign trade is handled by the ports of Bombay and Madras. But neither the origin of imports into Hyderabad nor the ultimate destination of exports from these Dominions are ascertainable. There are two points to be noted here. First, the statistics in statement Nos. 10 & 11 are not for the Fasli year to which the review relates. The figures merely refer to the direction of trade between Hyderabad and other parts of India in a given period. The second point is that the figures relate to trade carried by rail only. Hyderabad being land-locked and with sparse railway communication, large quantities of commodities are ordinarily taken across the border by cart and pack animal. For these reasons, the statements Nos. 10 and 11 are not of full statistical value for the official Year Book, 1347 F. However, to gauge the trade relationship between Hyderabad and the rest of India, the following brief indications are given :—

Animals.—Horned cattle, chiefly special breeds of buffaloes, are imported from the Punjab, Delhi, Rajputana and Bombay. Draught animals come from the Central Provinces and Berar. Breeding bulls of Amritmahal type come from Mysore. Madras (Nellore & Ongole) cows are known as good milkers.

Hyderabad exports horned cattle to Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The number shown against Delhi probably represents the animals sent to the cattle show there.

Horses and Ponies.—Bombay was responsible for half the number of horses and ponies brought into Hyderabad, and half of these came through the port of Bombay. The Army is the principal indenter. The United Provinces sent 74 animals. Other parts of India from which horses and ponies came were the Central Provinces and Berar,

Rajputana, Central India and the Punjab. Hyderabad horses, mules and ponies are in demand in Mysore and the Bombay Deccan States. Including oversea exports, the total number of horses, mules and ponies exported from Hyderabad was 544.

Sheep and Goats.—Very few (46) were carried by the railway, road transport being more economical; in a normal year the number imported by road runs to several thousands. The trade between Bombay and Hyderabad is considerable in summer. 38,985 Hyderabad sheep and goats went to Madras and Bombay, to Bombay mostly from Osmanabad District, while Madras took Telingana sheep.

Bones.—Although Hyderabad is a large exporter of bones and bone-meal, the Central Provinces and Berar export large quantities to Hyderabad; probably the local trade has depots in the adjoining Berar districts. Nearly 74 per cent. of the imports recorded in the statement came from that province. Hyderabad exported bones to Madras, Mysore and Bengal, Madras taking 50 per cent.

Cement.—Hyderabad exported cement chiefly to Bombay and Madras. Mysore took 67,000 maunds.

Coal and Coke.—Over 1,500,000 maunds of coal and coke were imported into Hyderabad. The Customs Department's return for 1347 shows 24 thousand maunds. As much as 66 per cent. of the total came from the Central Provinces, 30 per cent. from Bengal, and 11 per cent. from Bihar. Of 20,000,000 maunds of coal and coke exported from Hyderabad, 2,000,000 went to Mysore and the rest to Bombay and Madras.

Textile Goods.—Through Bombay Port came 50 per cent. of the foreign twist and yarn and through Madras ports 25 per cent. Indian cotton imports amounted to 70,000 maunds, of which half was supplied by the Bombay mills, while Madras sent 20 per cent. of the imports. Hyderabad yarns went to Bombay and Madras, as much as 80 per cent. going to the former province. A large quantity of foreign cotton piece-goods came through Bombay port. Of Indian-made piece-goods Bombay sent 51 per cent. of the total imports, Madras 13 per cent., Calcutta 4 per cent., and the Central Provinces and Berar 2 per cent. Hyderabad exported mill and hand-made piece-goods as far afield as Bengal and Rajputana, and

sent a large quantity across the sea. Bombay took 38 per cent., Madras 19 per cent. and Bengal 10 per cent. of the Dominions' exports.

Fruits.—Dry fruits were imported from Bombay and Madras, 61 per cent. from Madras and 30 per cent. from Bombay. Hyderabad exported dry fruits very largely to Madras, which consumed 54 per cent. of the exports.

Grain and Pulses.—The United Provinces supplied 34 per cent. of Hyderabad's imports of gram, the Punjab 20 per cent., and the Central Provinces and Berar 15 per cent. The port of Madras handled 19 per cent. of Hyderabad's imports. Madras in return took 50 per cent. of the Dominions' exports of grain and pulses. Bombay was the principal exporter to Hyderabad of bajra and jawar; during 1347 F. 61 per cent. of Hyderabad's imports came from Bombay. Mysore sent 21 per cent., Hyderabad exported 61 per cent. of her exports of grain and pulses to Bombay. It is noticeable that the trade between Bombay and Hyderabad in bajra and jawar was balanced. Madras took a small quantity. Hyderabad usually depends for her rice needs very largely upon Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar and the Punjab. During 1347 F. Madras sent 84 per cent. of the total quantity imported by Hyderabad. Through the port of Madras came just 1 per cent. while the Bombay port sent 6 per cent. The other suppliers of rice are the Central Provinces, Punjab, Bengal and Mysore. Hyderabad had little to spare to others.

Hyderabad's wheat requirements are usually supplied by the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, the Punjab and Central India, the share of the first-named province being 40 per cent. of Hyderabad's imports and that of Central India 10 per cent. Madras is the only port of India which imports Hyderabad wheat.

According to the statement under discussion more wheat flour was imported than wheat grain. Of the total imports 68 per cent. came from countries served by Bombay Port and 21 per cent. from the Punjab. Hyderabad's export of wheat flour was too small to need notice.

The volume of imports of other foodgrains and pulses compared with that of exports in the ratio of 1 to 3. The principal importing provinces in the order of importance were Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces

and Berar, the United Provinces and Bombay. Hyderabad's exports to countries served by the Bombay port amounted to 44 per cent. The other importers from Hyderabad were Bombay and Madras.

Hides and Skins.—Hyderabad's export trade in leather and hides and skins was considerable, but her imports small. As much as 31 per cent. of the exports went to Madras and 6 per cent. to Mysore; the consignment sent through Madras ports were 56 per cent. of the total.

Gunny bags.—Gunny bags and sack cloth were imported from places served by the port of Bombay and from Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Out of 250,000 maunds, nearly 50 per cent. came from overseas and 36 per cent. from Madras. Old bags and cloth exported from Hyderabad were received by Bombay and Madras.

Iron and Steel.—Hyderabad's demand for iron and steel sheets, girders and other metals, wrought and unwrought was met by countries beyond India and also by Bihar, Bengal, Mysore and Madras. 50 per cent. was of non-Indian origin. Bihar supplied 14 per cent. as against 24 per cent. in 1346 F. and Mysore 11 per cent. as against 3 per cent. Thus Bihar's loss was Mysore's gain. Foreign imports also declined by 10 per cent. Hyderabad's exports were mainly re-exports of surplus as well as old and unserviceable goods. A part of the consignment went back to the foundries in Mysore and Madras.

Oil-cake.—Hyderabad imported little oil-cake, while her exports were considerable. As much as 1,704,000 maunds was exported of which 36 per cent. went overseas through the port of Bombay, 31 per cent. to Bombay, 11 per cent. to Madras, and 18 per cent. overseas *via*. Madras. Thus the oversea trade amounted to 54 per cent. of the total exports.

Vegetable Oils.—Imports were 67,000 maunds and exports 555,000 maunds. Through Bombay and Madras ports came 77 per cent. of the imports, while Hyderabad exported through these ports 30 per cent. of her total exports. The actual quantities being 51,000 maunds *via*. Bombay and 162,000 maunds *via*. Madras. As far as the Indian provinces are concerned, Madras dominated the Hyderabad market, while Hyderabad oils found ready buyers in Bombay and the Central Provinces.

Oil Seeds.—Hyderabad being a large cultivator of oil seeds has little need of importing. Her exports in the period covered by the statement amounted to 692,000 maunds of castor, 1,483,000 maunds of cotton seed, 3,353,000 maunds of groundnut, 10,42,000 maunds of linseed, 2,000 maunds of rape and mustard and 264,000 maunds of sesamum. Consignments to foreign countries *via*. Bombay and Madras ports represented 95 per cent. of castor, 88 per cent. of cotton seed, 83 per cent. of groundnut, 99 per cent. of linseed and 66 per cent. of sesamum, mustard export overseas being very little. The quantity of castor and sesamum exported to Bombay and Madras ports respectively was identical while that of cotton seed, groundnut and linseed went mostly *via*. Bombay. The chief Indian markets for Hyderabad oil seeds were again Bombay and Madras.

Salt and Sugar.—Nearly 90 per cent. of the salt consumed in Hyderabad came from Bombay. 52 per cent. of the sugar, refined and unrefined, imported into Hyderabad also came from Bombay, while 24 per cent. and 9 per cent. came from Madras and Mysore.

Jaggery and Molasses.—Jaggery and molasses imported totalled 301,000 maunds of which 66 per cent. came from Madras, the next largest supplier being Bombay. Hyderabad exported very little sugar and jaggery.

Tobacco.—Madras exported to Hyderabad as much as 101,000 maunds of tobacco, which roughly represented the entire import into Hyderabad, and took in turn 3,000 maunds of Hyderabad tobacco.

Teak.—The Central Provinces and Berar sent 62 per cent. of Hyderabad's imports, and Bombay 12 per cent.

Timber of different grades also came very largely from the Central Provinces and Bombay forests, the respective quantities being 50 and 23 per cent. Madras took almost all the exports of Hyderabad teak and timber.

The Wool.—Trade of Hyderabad was very largely with Bombay, Madras, Mysore and United Provinces. A small quantity also went out *via*. Madras ports.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT No. I.

Total Trade of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions in 1347 Fasli as compared with 1346 F. and 1345 Fasli.

Particulars	1347 F. 1937-1938	1346 F. 1936-1937	1345 F. 1935-1936	1340 F. 1930-1930	Percentage of increase or decrease compared with the year 1340 F.		
					1347 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Imports (Statement No. 2.)							
Dutiable merchandise.	12,93,37,059	12,90,67,940	11,74,40,579	9,88,87,000	+ 31	+ 31	+ 19
Duty-free merchandise.	77,28,726	89,34,550	83,96,961	1,91,66,200	-- 60	-- 53	-- 56
Articles im- ported duty exempted	1,00,71,011	88,36,365	96,75,790	81,57,800	+ 24	+ 18	+ 18
Railway Stores. . .	25,72,000	37,07,000	20,27,000	39,28,000	-- 44	-- 6	-- 48
Total Imports. . .	14,97,08,829	15,05,45,855	13,75,40,330	18,01,39,000	+ 15	+ 16	+ 6
II. Exports (Statement No. 3).							
Dutiable merchandise.	13,08,19,407	14,70,84,829	12,17,19,242	12,69,89,000	+ 3	+ 16	-- 4
Duty-free merchandise.	1,11,44,582	1,69,46,106	2,02,11,189	5,11,000	+118	+231	+295
Articles ex- ported duty- exempted.	15,17,000	34,86,238	20,52,939	27,46,000	+64	+ 27	-- 25
Total Exports	14,64,80,989	16,75,17,173	14,39,83,370	18,48,54,000	+80.6	+ 24	+ 7
Total Trade.	29,61,89,818	31,80,63,028	28,15,23,700	26,49,93,000	+ 12	+ 20	+ 6
Balance of Trade.	32,27,840	+1,69,71,318	-64,43,040	+47,15,000			

STATEMENT

*Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the**N.B.—Maund used is a Railway*

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1947 F. (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANIMALS LIVING		66,459	..	13,21,408
	(a) Taurine (Bulls and Cows) ..	Nos.	4,1240	10,06,163	..
	(b) Buffaloes .. ..	..	4,180	98,309	..
	(c) Sheep and goats .. ..	..	15,483	45,159	..
	(d) Camels .. ..	..	225	21,733	..
	(e) Equine (Horses, Donkeys, etc) ..	..	2,709	84,042	..
	(f) Dogs .. ..	..	16	291	..
	(g) Monkey and Langurs .. ..	..	8	30	..
	(h) Poultry (Fowls, docks, etc) ..	..	665	1,457	..
	(i) Other birds .. ..	..	1,861	1,638	..
	(j) Miscellaneous animals .. ..	..	72	2,645	..
2	APPARELS (EXCLUDING BOOTS AND SHOES) ..		..	..	11,47,837
	(a) Apparel .. ..	..	..	1,81,756	..
	(b) Gold and silver thread	Seers	221	47,38,825	..
	(c) Hats, caps, bonnets, and hattersware ..	..	..	4,32,134	..
	(d) Imitation gold and silver thread ..	..	..	36,577	..
	(e) Old clothing .. ..	..	..	23,545	..
3	ARMS AND AMMUNITION .. ..		..	61,155	61,155
4	BASKETS AND BASKETWARE .. ..		..	60,747	60,747
5	BELTING, ETC., (leather) for MACHINERY ..		..	..	1,02,287
6	BONES AND HORNS	Mds.	483	681	681
7	BOOTS & SHOES	PAIRS	7,29,786	8,51,675	8,51,675
8	BROOMS .. ..	..	..	11,432	11,432
9	BUILDING MATERIALS .. ..		..	..	1,57,107
	(a) Bricks and tiles .. ..	..	..	9,378	..

No. II.

year 1347 F. as compared with 1346 and 1345 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
81,588	..	16,02,738	59,954	..	11,92,062
64,959	11,59,148	..	41,512	10,46,202	..
..
11,185	33,556	..	11,215	34,143	..
..
3,345	1,04,847	..	3,159	1,05,902	..
..
2,089	5,187	..	4,068	5,815	..
..
..	..	12,79,050	..	..	12,84,969
..	1,74,751	..	..	1,56,105	..
10,693	5,70,084	..	11,431	6,51,207	..
..	4,55,479	..	..	4,02,589	..
..	37,615	..	..	45,544	..
..	35,121	..	..	29,524	..
..	60,230	60,230	..	57,314	57,314
..	70,312	70,312	..	54,291	54,291
..	..	1,25,665	..	..	97,271
3,651	5,155	5,155	1,113	1,428	1,428
8,45,199	9,15,428	9,15,428	7,57,749	8,71,118	8,71,118
..	10,420	10,420	..	12,025	12,025
..	..	1,12,853	..	..	1,31,366
..	7,210	..	..	8,603	..

STATEMENT
Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the
N.B. - Mound use Lissa Railway

Srl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1937 F. (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Fire bricks and Fire clay ..	..	..	56,606	..
	(c) Lime	Mds	36,279	26,544	..
	(d) Cement .. ..	..	6,492	17,141	..
	(e) Marbles and other polished stones	..	..	28,762	..
	(f) Other kinds .. ..	..	..	18,676	..
10	CHEMICALS (Sulphur, acids, etc.)	..	..	2,57,389	2,57,389
11	CINEMA FILMS	Fl.	17,872,008	39,05,746	39,05,746
12	COAL AND COKE	Mds.	36,620	..	21,041
	(a) Coal and coal ash .. ..	..	24,534	10,305	..
	(b) Charcoal .. ..	..	1,490	1,502	..
	(c) Coke .. ..	..	10,596	9,236	..
18	CUTTLERY .. ..	..	..	79,180	79,180
14	DRUGS AND MEDICINES .. ..	..	..	..	13,80,338
	(a) Poisonous medicines .. ..	..	..	66,228	..
	(b) All the other drugs and Medicines	..	..	13,14,110	..
15	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS	..	15,683	..	77,531
	(a) Barks, etc., for tanning ..	Mds.	10,718	22,772	..
	(b) Dyes .. ..	..	4,965	54,762	..
	(i) Indigo .. ..	..	216	27,917	..
	(ii) Others .. ..	..	4,749	26,815	..
16	PORCELAIN GOODS AS CHINAWARES, ETC.	..	..	2,36,337	2,36,337
17	FODDER .. ..	..	41,590	94,036	94,036
18	FOREST PRODUCE .. ..	..	..	..	56,524
	(a) Bamboo	Nos.	340,357	29,824	..
	(b) Tendu (beedi) leaves	Mds.	5,906	26,700	..
19	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND PLANTS	..	1,058,503	..	45,82,480

No. II. (contd.)

year 1347 F. as compared with 1346 F. and 1345 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	7,285	..	..	7,368	..
25,640	19,283	..	14,860	22,124	..
7,506	25,712	..	8,568	21,947	..
..	46,183	..	..	49,667	..
..	24,300	..	..	16,798	..
..	1,98,571	1,98,571	..	2,20,859	2,20,859
15,906,564	31,34,832	31,34,832	155,919,916	28,97,817	28,97,817
65,740	..	25,883	73,413	..	23,440
35,100	12,068	..	53,666	13,685	..
10,154	3,804	..	3,181	2,938	..
20,486	20,011	..	16,566	6,817	..
..	80,360	80,360	..	85,647	85,647
..	..	15,05,880	..	..	14,18,430
..	74,362	..	..	55,661	..
..	14,31,518	..	..	13,62,769	..
11,600	..	93,961	22,462	..	98,354
13,566	31,015	..	14,335	31,026	..
1,034	62,946	..	8,127	67,328	..
363	35,830	..	147	25,201	..
6,371	27,116	..	7,980	42,127	..
..	2,62,038	2,62,038	..	2,54,479	2,54,479
34,485	78,535	78,535	26,816	84,697	84,697
..	..	53,512	..	..	42,373
6,88,290	34,281	..	420,786	30,642	..
4,310	19,231	..	2,886	11,731	..
857,053	..	48,01,374	732,471	..	46,21,223

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification			Unit or Quantity	1347 F. (1937-38)		
					Quantity	VALUE	
						Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2			3	4	5	6
	(a)	Fresh fruits	.. ..	Mds.	192,679	8,01,437	..
	(b)	Cocoanuts	.. ..	..	404,244	16,14,688	..
	(i)	Fresh	.. ..	..	281,409	6,29,244	..
	(ii)	Dry	.. ..	..	122,835	9,85,444	..
	(c)	Fresh vegetables	.. ..	..	40,389	2,44,245	..
	(d)	Dry fruits and vegetables	.. ..	..	128,253	15,82,008	..
	(e)	Flower plants	.. ..	..	..	41,614	..
	(f)	Betel leaves	.. ..	..	89,541	2,98,488	..
20	GLASS AND GLASSWARE			..	..	..	9,37,601
	(a)	Window glass	.. ..	..	..	58,336	..
	(b)	Bangles	.. ..	..	..	6,36,090	..
	(c)	Bottles and phials	.. ..	..	..	63,851	..
	(d)	Other glass ware	.. ..	..	..	1,79,324	..
21	GHEE	.. ..	.. ..	..	390	12,029	12,029
22	GRAIN, PULSES AND FLOUR			Mds.	2,869,040	..	1,12,37,066
	(a)	Oat, barley, and sago	.. ..	..	38,216	1,86,313	..
	(b)	Wheat and wheat flour	.. ..	..	245,810	10,24,231	..
	(c)	Jawar and jawar flour	.. ..	..	82,058	2,61,066	..
	(d)	Rice without husk	.. ..	..	2,049,396	77,61,663	..
	(e)	Rice with husk	.. ..	..	30,063	56,877	..
	(f)	Gram, gram flour & dal	.. ..	..	325,394	14,81,183	..
	(g)	Others	.. ..	..	98,103	4,66,233	..
23	GUM AND RESIN			..	2,733	39,172	39,172
24	HIDES AND SKINS (SALTED)			..	85,610	..	78,565
	(a)	Hides	.. ..	..	4,505	16,741	..
	(b)	Skins	.. ..	..	81,105	62,824	..

No. II.—(contd.)

year 1347 F. as compared with 1346 F. and 1345 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
188,691	8,44,624	..	198,485	754,716	..
407,802	19,02,142	..	273,657	18,52,622	..
293,756	7,01,848	..	164,428	674,836	..
114,046	12,00,294	..	109,229	11,77,786	..
54,713	2,72,647	..	42,933	1,93,740	..
116,908	14,28,412	..	126,901	14,59,024	..
..	34,392	..	1,806	41,904	..
..	3,19,157	..	..	319,157	..
..	..	9,66,077	..	..	9,29,743
..	53,529	..	12,569	61,274	..
..	6,88,305	..	1,826,763	5,94,055	..
..	58,243	..	82,013	50,845	..
..	2,16,000	..	..	2,23,569	..
722	18,098	18,098	..	15,421	15,421
3,171,780	..	1,21,62,612	1,987,035	..	75,82,291
40,090	1,72,411	..	39,892	1,58,674	..
289,914	12,08,041	..	174,086	7,25,406	..
347,212	9,00,355	..	174,525	5,15,668	..
1,903,050	73,54,505	..	1,409,850	53,80,368	..
51,129	95,893	..	25,387	47,608	..
308,401	13,81,768	..	91,471	4,29,239	..
231,986	9,59,638	..	72,126	3,45,383	..
1,786	23,030	23,030	574	22,848	22,848
219,285	..	1,85,616	233,274	..	2,29,251
13,038	47,597	..	23,772	295	..
205,347	1,38,019	..	209,502	1,62,956	..

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1947 F. (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	HOSIERY		538,311	5,38,311	..
26	INDUSTRIAL AND APPARATUS .. ..		..	..	8,08,894
	(a) Electrical apparatus .. ..		..	6,08,837	..
	(b) Others .. ..		..	57	..
27	JEWELLERY .. ..		..	..	5,69,978
	(a) Jewellery	Tolas	3,254	4,16,088	..
	(b) Plated gold and silver .. ..		..	1,53,890	..
28	LAC .. ..		..	..	2,444
	(a) Stick and seed	Mds.	57	674	..
	(b) Shell-lac	"	111	2,770	..
29	LEATHER .. ..		..	..	2,66,975
	(a) Un-manufactured		4,365 89	1,41,946	..
	(b) Manufactured (excluding boots, shoes and belting for machinery)	No.	..	1,25,029	..
30	LIQUORS FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT .. ..		..	..	6,17,897
	(v) Foreign wines and spirits .. ..		..	5,13,320	..
	(b) Country wine .. ..		..	1,12,059	23,84,334
31	MACHINERY AND MILL WORK .. ..		..	..	..
	i. Prime-movers other than electrical .. ..				..
	(a) Oil engines .. ..		..	1,39,864	..
	(b) Steam engines .. ..		..	1,32,819	..
	ii. Electrical machinery including prime-movers .. ..		..	49,800	..
	iii. Machinery not being prime-movers or electrical machinery .. ..		..	3,74,759	..
	(a) Agricultural machinery .. ..				..
	1 Agricultural Tractors and parts .. ..		..	76,172	..
	2 Agricultural Ploughs, etc., and parts .. ..		..	63,381	..

No. II.—(contd.)

year 1347 Fasli as compared with 1346 F. and 1345 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details O.S. Rs.	Total O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
540,471	5,40,471	..	6,33,832	6,33,832	..
..	..	7,19,406	..	..	8,88,216
..	7,19,229	..	..	8,88,159	..
..	237	..	..	57	..
..	..	5,79,806	..	..	4,97,800
4,864	4,65,539	..	2,828	3,57,186	..
..	1,14,217	..	..	1,40,114	..
..	..	4,852	..	..	3,692
159	2,278	..	53	966	..
98	2,574	..	86	2,726	..
..	..	2,15,905	..	..	2,33,667
3,129	1,10,284	..	..	10,33,393	..
2,173	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,05,621	..	..	1,20,274	..
..	..	6,17,897	..	..	6,06,145
..	6,17,897	..	..	6,06,145	..
..	..	..	..	..	20,29,660
..	..	23,88,374	..	..	..
..
162	1,88,439	..	137	1,56,301	..
17	69,933	..	15	32,859	..
44	17,972	..	46	10,373	..
..	5,15,376	..	..	5,69,565	..
..	63,303	..	..	34,339	..
..	1,58,739	..	..	2,30,472	..

STATEMENT
Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the
N.B.—Maund used is a Rs lwy

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1347 F. (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Boilers .. .. .	..	..	37,612	..
	(c) Sugar-cane mills and parts ..	No.	21	12,700	..
	(d) Printing machinery, power driven and hand worked .. .. .	..	..	23,536	..
	(e) Oil crushing and refining machinery	..	..	81,252	..
	(f) Rice mill machinery .. ..	..	..	21,702	..
	(g) Flour mill machinery .. ..	..	..	28,190	..
	(h) Saw mills .. .. .	..	..	1,748	..
	(i) Power driven pumps and boring machines .. .. .	..	..	28,436	..
	(iv) Sewing machines	Nos.	1,693	2,46,264	..
	(v) Knitting machines and parts	..	..	1,335	..
	(vi) Typewriters .. .. .	..	155	31,513	..
	(vii) Other sorts of machinery parts	..	..	1,07,976	..
32	MANURES Artificial and natural manure ..	..	..	89,687	89,687
33	MATCHES	Gross	131,376	2,60,333	2,60,333
34	METALS ORES AND MANUFACTURES ..	Md.s	545,380	..	76,72,621
	1. Aluminium .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought (blocks and sheets) ..	..	48	1,214	..
	(b) Wrought .. .. .	..	2,655	2,06,717	..
	2. Brass :—	..	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought (ingots, blocks, bars and sheets) .. .. .	..	8,979	2,49,509	..
	(b) Wrought .. .. .	..	24,404	10,83,685	..
	3. Copper.	..	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought, ingots, rods and sheets ..	..	5,089	1,48,445	..
	(b) Wrought .. .. .	..	3,592	1,62,284	..
	4. German silver (wrought and unwrought) ..	..	1,275	75,890	..
	5. Iron and steel.	..	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought (pig iron) .. .. .	..	1,429	5,636	..

No. II.—(contd.)

year 1847 F. as compared with 1846 F. and 1845 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1846 F. (1936-37)			1845 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	69,834	..	..	15,074	..
..	69,224	..	..	1,68,766	..
..	20,885	..	..	27,699	..
..	39,130	..	..	17,017	..
..	29,255	..	..	9,389	..
..	38,372	..	..	48,398	..
..	1,846	..	..	943	..
..	24,788	..	..	22,468	..
..	3,63,770	..	..	2,52,573	..
..	2,280	..	..	670	..
..	27,590	..	..	38,654	..
..	12,08,014	..	..	9,68,665	..
..	71,048	71,048	..	95,591	95,591
1,18,782	2,57,084	2,57,084	1,28,184	2,54,023	2,54,023
5,75,782	..	68,27,802	8,07,204	..	81,90,886
..
167	3,437	..	117	2,757	..
3,025	2,15,643	..	2,625	1,98,929	..
..
7,475	1,72,837	..	10,429	2,11,612	..
24,032	10,13,297	..	32,434	12,33,298	..
..
3,340	1,10,382	..	7,380	2,07,096	..
4,008	1,62,215	..	5,528	2,25,394	..
1,333	79,859	..	1,219	69,825	..
..
49	379	..	59	422	..

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1347 F. (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Wrought .. ..	..		
	(1) Rods and bars .. ..	.. Mds.	55,782	4,18,617	..
	(2) Sheets and plates, galvanised iron ..	..	126,491	11,83,880	..
	(3) Steel rods and sheets .. ..	..	33,221	7,28,287	..
	(4) Other manufactures .. ..	..	231,575	27,57,270	..
	6. Lead (<i>Unwrought and wrought</i>) ..	..	1,215	17,797	..
	7. Tin and Silver. .. ..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought (Ingots, etc.) .. ..	..	1,260	81,785	..
	(b) Wrought .. ..	..	33,423	3,08,062	..
	8. Zinc (<i>wrought and unwrought</i>) ..	..	11,639	1,51,629	..
	9. Other metals and manufactures ..	..	3,304	91,885	..
35	OILS.				1,08,34,256
		Gallons	..	..
	1. Mineral oils. ..				
	(a) Kerosene oil .. ..	..	5,220,068	41,40,050	..
	(b) Fuel oil and crude oil .. ..	..	1,713,303	6,40,050	..
	(c) Lubricating oil .. ..	..	461,592	5,58,120	..
	(d) Petrol .. ..	..	2,830,533	38,43,777	..
	2. Vegetable oil	Mds.	..	..	..
	(a) Coconut oil .. ..	..	68,918	13,78,421	..
	(b) Linseed oil .. ..	..	2,245	4,150	..
	(c) Other sorts .. ..	..	17,954	2,32,328	..
36	OIL CAKES. (Manures) .. ..	..	2,664	5,034	5,034
37	PAINTS, COLOURS, TURPENTINE AND VARNISH, ETC. .. ..	..	23,577	10,60,336	10,60,336
38	PAPER, PASTE-BOARDS, BOOKS AND MAPS, ETC. .. ..	..	..	..	22,17,340
	(a) Paper .. ..	..	..	9,46,383	..
	(b) Card-board .. ..	..	..	4,32,350	..
	(c) Books and maps, etc. .. ..	..	..	8,38,607	..

No. II.—(contd.)

year 1347 F. as compared with 1346 F. and 1345 F

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
51,957	3,32,619	..	58,259	2,96,312	..
63,014	5,40,623	..	168,609	13,64,037	..
96,495	6,45,026	..	116,583	7,06,223	..
286,739	30,06,132	..	365,154	29,88,585	..
641	10,171	..	1,305	19,762	..
..
1,641	69,148	..	1,990	77,983	..
19,637	2,22,396	..	23,315	2,54,904	..
12,229	1,35,277	..	11,924	1,36,923	..
2,659	1,07,356	..	1,274	1,01,924	..
..	..	93,72,153	..	..	87,62,533
..
5,279,835	4,105,532	..	52,58,769	36,31,402	..
1,504,080	1,57,866	..	13,60,554	4,11,919	..
319,544	4,78,673	..	311,677	4,26,598	..
2,128,735	30,91,018	..	2,522,126	33,96,724	..
..
62,418	9,92,860	..	59,532	8,14,483	..
2,302	37,503	..	2,241	38,257	..
16,342	2,08,671	..	12,355	1,43,150	..
5,237	11,655	11,655	3,709	9,275	9,275
28,060	9,78,826	9,78,826	27,109	10,70,613	10,70,613
..	..	18,88,350	..	..	19,57,837
..	7,88,995	..	..	6,54,406	..
35,259	3,81,508	..	24,125	3,10,688	..
..	7,14,847	..	..	9,92,743	..

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1347 Fashi

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway Maund

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1347 (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
1	2	3	4	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
39	PERFUMERY AND INCENSE .. ..		..	..	4,42,546
	(i) Perfumery .. ..		..	2,78,076	..
	(ii) Incense		5,839	1,64,470	..
40	PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS .. ..		..	5,97,351	5,97,351
41	PITCH AND TAR .. ..		..	2,588	9,838
42	PRECIOUS METALS :— .. ..		..	..	13,22,106
	(a) Gold bullion	Tolas	1,255	52,276	..
	(b) Silver bullion		1,300,558	7,76,227	..
	(c) Coins .. ..		..	1,04,510	..
	(d) Sovereigns	No.	3,652	85,448	..
	(e) Gold Manufactures	Tolas	676	28,252	..
	(f) Manufactures of silver		293,065	2,20,493	..
	(g) Manufactures of gold mixed with other metals	Mds.	150	14,990	..
43	PRECIOUS STONES :— .. ..		..	..	2,62,451
	(a) Unset	Srs.	159 57	2,22,761	..
	(b) Set.. ..		8 16	29,690	..
44	PROVISION AND OILMANSTORES		101,671	..	19,93,605
	(a) Canned food, fish and confectionery		71,169	12,98,012	..
	(b) Ghee and butter		2,151	86,343	..
	(c) Artificial Ghee		28,351	6,09,403	..
45	PYROTECHNICS .. ..		..	74,890	74,890
46	RAILWAY PLANT & ROLLING STOCK STORES, ETC. .. ..		..	25,72,000	25,72,000
47	RUBBER MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING TYRES AND TUBES)		591,374	6,39,403	6,39,403
48	SALT	Mds.	1,804,654	..	60,48,041
	(a) Edible salt		1,802,710	60,09,041	..
	(b) Other kinds .. ..		..	39,000	..

No. II—(contd.)

as compared with 1346 and 1345 Fasil.

of 40 seers or 82 2/7 lbs.

1346 (1936-37)			1345 (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	..	4,45,709	..	..	4,35,872
..	2,77,315	..	..	2,55,016	..
5,761	1,68,394	..	5,903	1,80,857	..
..	6,01,775	..	..	..	6,83,588
9,838	2,334	12,130	2,974	11,626	11,626
..	..	21,12,702	..	..	2,110,771
1,204	49,976	..	790	32,178	..
16,38,400	10,29,424	..	23,95,930	13,46,824	..
..	5,72,933	..	..	7,45,116	..
1,846	1,26,859	..	1,629	40,879	..
741	31,300	..	463	19,743	..
3,14,197	2,57,587	..	2,05,013	1,58,254	..
452	44,623	..	934	67,787	..
..	..	2,73,477	..	..	2,69,421
..	2,11,811	..	..	2,14,288	..
..	61,666	..	..	55,136	..
31,167	..	18,27,474	90,630	..	18,88,299
..	11,83,772	..	53,736	11,36,703	..
2,327	81,832	..	2,483	99,670	..
27,486	5,61,870	..	34,411	6,51,926	..
..	1,05,669	1,05,669	..	40,808	40,808
..	37,07,000	37,07,000	..	20,27,000	20,27,000
1,29,724	6,39,851	6,39,851	..	6,26,562	6,26,562
21,16,211	..	70,85,864	17,68,850	..	59,27,272
21,14,267	70,45,559	..	17,68,850	58,96,152	..
..	38,305	..	..	31,120	..

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1947 F. (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
49	SANDALWOOD	Mds.	207	3,615	3,645
50	SEEDS	"	1,07,759	..	2,65,967
	(a) Mustard and rape	"	639	4,790	..
	(b) Castor, linseed, karai and sesamum	"	816	4,460	..
	(c) Mohwanut and groundnut	"	5,137	27,085	..
	(d) Cotton seeds	"	81,451	1,36,716	..
	(e) Hemp, ambada and o' her seeds	"	19,086	92,886	..
51	SOAP OF ALL KINDS (INDIAN AND FOREIGN)	"	22,977	5,52,582	5,52,582
52	SPICES	"	2,57,583	..	40,74,020
	(a) Betelnuts	"	94,078	14,89,033	..
	(b) Cloves	"	8,913	4,80,744	..
	(c) Ginger	"	3,945	80,063	..
	(d) Nutmeg	"	609	34,786	..
	(e) Pepper	"	4,830	80,490	..
	(f) Katha-catechu	"	6,791	2,65,708	..
	(g) Dry chillies	"	12,477	1,48,937	..
	(h) Cardamom	"	2,161	4,32,215	..
	(i) Other kinds	"	1,23,899	10,56,006	..
53	STATUES AND PORTRAITS	"	..	7,332	7,332
54	SUGAR	"	11,60,918	..	1,01,91,654
	(a) Refined sugar	"	6,70,640	77,40,862	..
	(b) Jaggery	"	4,90,012	21,50,262	..
	(c) Molasses	"	257	530	..
55	TALLOW AND WAX	"	6,121	..	75,354
	(a) Tallow	"	2,888	42,528	..
	(b) Artificial wax	"	3,233	32,826	..

No II.—(contd.)

year 1347 F. as compared with 1346 F. and 1345 F.

Maund of 49 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
100	2,805	2,805	151	3,381	3,381
1,25,348	..	3,24,874	78,565	..	1,55,948
1,193	8,527	..	262	2,004	..
2,332	11,388	..	1,914	8,794	..
14,973	83,333	..	4,063	21,402	..
1,00,507	1,63,367	..	67,670	91,654	..
6,343	58,264	..	4,491	32,094	..
27,552	5,73,745	5,73,745	17,680	4,69,159	4,69,159
2,50,263	..	38,70,001	2,35,889	..	34,12,424
88,693	13,90,482	..	88,880	11,65,275	..
10,654	5,32,999	..	9,794	4,29,123	..
4,020	1,14,426	..	4,043	95,314	..
566	29,827	..	462	23,798	..
3,783	74,927	..	3,047	86,480	..
7,303	2,70,266	..	6,891	2,39,983	..
19,606	1,30,228	..	22,670	1,66,827	..
2,112	3,33,391	..	2,162	3,46,275	..
1,13,526	9,84,455	..	97,940	8,59,349	..
..	4,616	4,616	..	1,319	1,319
8,24,932	..	81,06,336	3,59,548	..	79,72,927
6,11,397	70,38,640	..	5,52,818	64,39,082	..
2,13,463	10,67,281	..	3,06,607	15,33,082	..
72	415	..	123	768	..
11,873	..	78,525	1,824	..	62,555
2,609	38,998	..	..	35,082	..
3,264	39,527	..	1,824	27,473	..

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1347 Fash.

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway Maund

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1347 F. (1937-1938)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
56	TEA	Lbs.	20,10,106	10,67,751	10,67,751
57	TEXTILES				3,57,77,956
	A. Cotton :—				
	(i) Raw :—				
	(a) Lint .. .. .	..	3,250	64,913	..
	(b) Cotton with seeds .. .. .	..	667	1,866	..
	(ii) Waste .. .. .	..	1,999	10,501	..
	(iii) Manufactures .. .. .	..		
	(a) Twist and Yarn :—				
	(1) Indian (machine made)	Lbs.	72,52,606	38,47,881	..
	(2) Foreign (machine made) .. .. .	..	7,32,786	7,30,015	..
	(3) Hand-spun .. .. .	..	1,90,000	12,205	..
	(b) Cotton durries .. .. .	..		2,53,945	..
	(c) Piece-goods :—				
	(1) Mill-made .. .. .	..		1,66,03,203	..
	(2) Hand-made .. .. .	..		17,29,271	..
	(d) Cotton rope	Mds.	1,244	27,161	..
	(e) Thread (sewing) .. .. .	..		1,51,825	..
	(f) Other sorts .. .. .	..	4,208	81,367	..
	(g) Haberdashery & Millery .. .. .	..		5,81,688	..
	B. Hemp :— .. .. .	..	27,095	2,27,489	..
	(1) Raw .. .. .	..	2,663	14,128	..
	(2) Ropes and twine .. .. .	..	24,432	2,13,361	..
	C. Jute :—				
	(1) Raw .. .. .	..	17	219	..
	(2) Twist & Yarn .. .. .	..	324	3,540	..

No. II—(contd.)

as compared with 1346 and 1345 Fash.

of 40 seers or 82 2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
17,24,244	9,23,221	9,23,221	13,51,466	..	7,57,295
46,343	..	3,84,51,885	33,998	..	3,49,86,295
1,956	48,612	..	5,521	65,854	..
931	8,853	..	901	5,849	..
1,989	10,134	..	1,432	6,032	..
65,78,892	41,18,618	..	72,62,858	44,55,577	..
1,29,416	7,81,122	..	974,182	7,80,954	..
7,31,600	4,271	..	172,800	880	..
..	2,66,371	..	..	2,61,946	..
..	1,79,71,556	..	..	1,57,19,556	..
..	52,11,432	..	..	48,32,647	..
595	24,375	..	808	27,895	..
..	1,55,556	..	..	1,31,123	..
4,349	88,217	..	4,175	75,050	..
..	7,15,702	..	..	5,70,499	..
23,183	1,95,143	..	17,996	1,80,485	..
1,841	9,329	..	1,410	8,341	..
21,312	1,85,814	..	16,586	1,72,144	..
92	513	..	306	2,428	..
347	3,685	..	265	3,011	..

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1947 F. (1937-38)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(3) Gunnies and hessian (new) ..	Mds.		15,71,529	..
	(4) Old hessians and other sorts ..	..	..	6,11,775	..
	(D) Coir and coir-matting ..	..	704	4,608	..
	(E) Silk.		..	..	..
	i. Raw.		..	..	..
	(1) Indian .. ..	..	1,195	2,46,301	..
	(2) Foreign .. ..	..	1,921	6,63,458	..
	ii. Yarn.	..	..	..	..
	(1) Indian .. ..	..	77	23,728	..
	(2) Foreign .. ..	..	243	71,600	..
	iii. Piece-goods (including tussor and silk)		..	22,15,823	..
	(F) Artificial silk .. ..	..	7,602	21,64,065	..
	i. Raw and spun .. ..	..	7,602	5,13,163	..
	ii. Manufactured .. ..	..	..	16,50,902	..
	(G) Wool.		..	..	..
	(i) Raw. .. ..	..	94	717	..
	(ii) Manufactured.		..	..	..
	(1) Yarn and knitting wool .. ..	..	150	19,081	..
	(2) Carpets .. ..	..	..	17,394	..
	(3) Rugs, kammals and others .. ..	..	..	6,04,490	..
58	TOBACCO .. ..	..	..	27,68,825	27,68,825
	(a) Unmanufactured .. ..	..	125,565	12,23,208	..
	(b) Manufactured .. ..	..	..	15,45,527	..
	(1) Cigarettes .. ..	..	..	5,06,995	..
	(2) Cigars and other sorts .. ..	..	..	10,38,532	..
59	UMBRELLAS AND UMBRELLA FITTINGS ..	Nos.	9 482	1,06,965	1,06,965

No. II.—(contd.)

year 1847 F. as compared with 1846 F. and 1845 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1846 F. (1986-87)			1845 F. (1985-86)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	14,11,455	..	..	12,68,466	..
..	5,75,808	..	..	5,18,933	..
590	5,124	..	599	4,533	..
					..
					..
564	2,24,722	..	762	3,18,333	..
1,471	6,02,641	..	1,200	4,85,135	..
53	25,408	..	31	14,366	..
739	1,68,697	..	996	1,77,518	..
..	25,64,970	..	..	24,20,622	..
..	25,21,873	..	..	20,22,243	..
7,972	5,53,300	..	5,554	3,02,662	..
..	19,68,573	..	..	17,19,581	..
	
129	1,292	..	54	712	..
					..
101	13,482	..	352	14,120	..
..	12,409	..	..	13,036	..
..	7,19,844	..	..	6,08,402	..
..	27,21,273	27,21,273	..	23,21,994	23,21,994
127,537	12,39,378	..	1,63,948	10,92,166	..
..	14,81,895	..	..	12,29,827	..
..	4,86,768	..	..	4,08,289	..
..	9,95,127	..	..	8,21,539	..
70,919	1,17,704	1,17,704	80,406	98,784	98,784

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1847 Fash.

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway Maund

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1347 F. (1937-1938)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
60	VEHICLES (EXCLUDING LOCOMOTIVES) ..	Nos.	6,309	..	31,58,362
	(i) Cycles other than motor cycles.				
	(a) Cycles imported entire in sections.	..	..	97,536	..
	(b) Parts & accessories .. ..	..	..	1,40,491	..
	(ii) Mechanically propelled vehicles (ex- cluding locomotives).				
	(a) Motor cars .. ..	..	713	17,28,844	..
	(b) Motor cycles .. ..	..	44	20,776	..
	(c) Motor buses & lorries .. ..	..	89	2,06,164	..
	(iii) Parts & accessories for motors only (including tyres and tubes) .. ..	..	..	4,72,137	..
	(iv) Aeroplanes & their parts .. ..	..	..	12,696	..
	(v) Other Vehicles .. ..	..	3,159	1,79,448	..
61	WOOD AND TIMBER .. ..	..	..	..	10,81,487
	(a) Timber .. ..	..	..	5,86,603	..
	(b) Firewood .. ..	..	..	5,774	..
	(c) Manufactures .. ..	..	..	3,82,730	..
	(d) Wood for matches .. ..	..	..	1,06,371	..
62	ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE ..	..	..	32,06,740	32,06,740
	(a) Unmanufactured .. ..	..	..	1,51,551	..
	(b) Manufactured .. ..	..	..	20,55,189	..
63	RAILWAY FREIGHT .. ..	..	..	94,30,370	94,30,370
64	ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTY EXEMPTED ..	..	..	1,00,71,044	1,00,71,044
	(a) Government Department .. ..	..	..	35,01,000	..
	(b) British Garrison and Residency staff ..	..	..	31,80,000	..
	(c) Articles for Singareni Collieries .. ..	..	..	12,99,000	..
	(d) Surgical instruments and other require- ments for charitable dispensaries .. ..	..	..	34,044	..
	(e) Religious charitable Institutions .. ..	..	..	20,48,000	..
	Grand Total .. ..	..	..	14,97,08,829	14,97,08,829

No. II—(concl.)

as compared with 1346 and 1345 Fasts.

of 40 seers or 82 2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-37)			1345 F. (1935-36)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
8,641	..	32,47,163	758	..	30,31,206
3,028	1,18,959	..	2,881	1,09,128	..
..	6,18,541	..	..	5,86,787	..
679	15,72,262	..	601	14,29,699	..
72	36,846	..	60	31,062	..
107	2,19,060	..	135	3,08,198	..
..	4,52,877	..	..	4,08,668	..
..	4,854	..	..	12,447	..
4,159	2,23,744	..	3,481	1,75,437	..
..	..	11,30,695	..	..	11,45,664
..	5,88,390	..	..	6,66,582	..
..	2,303	..	..	2,155	..
..	4,42,717	..	..	4,00,601	..
..	97,185	..	..	76,326	..
..	32,98,690	32,98,690	..	31,72,193	31,72,193
..	1,46,250	..	..	1,78,926	..
..	31,52,440	..	..	29,93,267	..
..	95,04,415	95,04,415	..	85,10,638	85,10,638
..	88,36,365	88,36,365	..	96,75,790	96,75,790
..	37,80,000	..	..	52,51,000	..
..	27,74,000	..	..	24,40,000	..
..	9,65,000	..	..	4,24,000	..
..	43,365	..	..	32,790	..
..	12,74,000	..	..	15,19,000	..
..	15,05,45,855	15,05,45,855	..	13,75,40,330	13,75,40,330

STATEMENT
Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1347
N.B.—Maund used is a Railway Maund

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1347 F. (1937-1938)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANIMALS LIVING	Nos.	1,470,193	36,87,221	36,87,221
	(a) Taurine (bulls and cows)	"	60,740	11,71,248	..
	(b) Buffaloes	"	7,750	1,89,182	..
	(c) Sheep and goats	"	356,192	17,88,474	..
	(d) Camels	"	4	520	..
	(e) Equines (horses and donkeys, etc.)	"	3,139	57,303	..
	(f) Dogs	"	232	725	..
	(g) Monkey and Langurs	"	1,039,999	4,58,012	..
	(h) Poultry	"	506	427	..
	(i) Other birds	"	1,722	18,231	..
	(j) Miscellaneous animals	"	..	19,142	40,142
2	APPARELS (EXCLUDING BOOTS AND SHOES) ..		..	..	..
3	BOOTS AND SHOES	Pairs	5,026	5,183	5,183
4	BUILDING MATERIALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL .. ..		..	40,16,678	40,16,678
	(i) Bricks and tiles .. ..	..	..	1,190	..
	(a) Machine-made .. ..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Hand-made .. ..	..	..	1,190	..
	(ii) Cement (Shahabad)	Mds.	3,240,692	36,17,346	..
	(iii) Shahabad stones	Nos.	9,985,203	3,92,662	..
	(iv) Lime and pipe clay	Mds.	1,337	2,221	..
	(v) Other kinds .. ..	..	..	3,259	..
5	COAL AND COKE .. ..	..	..	45,65,433	45,65,433
	(i) Collieries coal .. ..	..	..	45,17,545	..
	(ii) Charcoal .. ..	..	53,777	47,888	..
6	DAIRY PRODUCE				
	Ghee and butter .. ..	..	4,062	1,57,924	1,57,924
7	DRUGS AND MEDICINES .. ..	..	1,011	11,370	11,370
8	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, .. ..	..	183,634	2,80,441	2,80,441
	(i) Half-chammari and-amaltas bark .. ..	..	20,110	44,132	..
	(ii) Indigo .. ..	..	2	400	..

No. III.

Fasli as compared with 1846 F. and 1845 F.
of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1846 F. (1936-1937)			1845 F. (1935-1936)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,436,778	41,15,130	41,15,130	1,092 279	30,07,879	30,07,879
81,503	15,71,029	..	48,382	10,92,604	..
409,273	20,46,391	..	303,049	15,15,304	..
5,386	73,249	..	3,984	59,848	..
986,245	4,09,827	..	730,968	8,19,959	..
4,371	14,634	..	5,901	20,107	..
..	23,924	23,924	..	16,994	16,994
4,001	6,222	6,222	4,838	6,453	6,453
..	46,45,054	46,45,054	..	45,84,280	45,84,280
..
..
..	812	..	..	1,520	..
3,679,732	41,34,114	..	3,096,358	40,67,968	..
8,488,393	4,44,203	..	10,618,684	5,09,872	..
2,764	2,009	..	4,609	1,899	..
..	3,916	..	..	3,521	..
..	35,24,793	35,24,793	..	28,86,207	28,86,207
..	34,86,238	..	..	20,52,939	..
42,323	38,555	..	33,814	33,358	..
5,106	1,98,356	1,98,356	3,207	1,17,926	1,17,926
486	15,586	15,586	1,867	10,883	10,883
336,033	4,15,916	4,15,916	206,895	3,23,388	3,23,388
74,877	1,41,550	..	33,722	55,212	..
9	830	..	86	7,295	..

STATEMENT

*Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1347 Fash**N.B.—Mauud used is a Railway Mauud*

Sl. No.	Classification			1347 F. (1937-1938)		
				Unit or Quantity	VALUE	
					Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2			3	4	5
	(iii) Red ochre .. ..	..	..	Mds.	2	4
	(iv) Others .. ..	..	..	..	103,520	2,35,905
9	FODDER .. ..	..	..	..	59,023	1,03,426
10	FOREST PRODUCE .. ..	..	..	..	158,500	9,51,211
	(i) Tendu leaves (beedi leaves) .. ..	..	..	..	150,882	5,41,437
	(ii) Sandal .. ..	..	..	..	1,618	7,059
	(iii) Bamboo .. ..	..	..	..	1,533,133	3,52,608
	(iv) Other leaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	50,107
11	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .. ..	..	..	..	71,212	1,98,266
	(i) Fresh fruits .. ..	..	..	..	56,884	1,50,368
	(ii) Fresh Vegetables .. ..	..	..	..	14,328	47,898
12	GLASS AND GLASSWARE .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,204
13	GRAIN PULSES AND FLOUR .. ..	..	..	..	3,623,678	1,25,48,106
	(i) Rice in the husk .. ..	..	..	Mds.	17,548	32,913
	(ii) Rice not in the husk .. ..	..	..	..	7,795	30,091
	(iii) Wheat and wheat flour .. ..	..	..	..	135,872	5,66,147
	(iv) Jawar and jawar flour .. ..	..	..	..	1,510,209	49,73,370
	(v) Bajra and Bajra flour .. ..	..	..	..	450,195	13,13,088
	(vi) Pulses in grain and flour .. ..	..	..	..	21,580	82,911
	(vii) Others .. ..	..	..	..	1,490,380	55,49,586
14	HIDES AND SKINS .. ..	..	..	No.	887,878	9,14,387
	(i) Hides raw .. ..	..	..	..	94,580	3,37,037
	(ii) Skins raw .. ..	..	..	..	793,298	5,80,447
	(iii) Cutting of Hides and Skins Raw .. ..	..	..	..	..	18,903
15	HORNS AND HOOFs .. ..	..	..	..	10,731	30,140
16	JEWELLERY COINS .. ..	..	..	Mds.	..	3,10,922

No. III—(contd.)

as compared with 1946 and 1945 Fash.

of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1946 F. (1936-1937)			1945 F. (1935-1936)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
90	136	..	16	53	..
177,462	2,73,400	..	173,121	2,60,825	..
83,634	1,06,786	1,06,786	124,868	137,393	1,37,393
168,295	11,01,291	11,01,291	183,347	910,297	9,10,297
168,246	7,06,268	..	183,022	591,522	..
49	464	..	325	3,280	..
4,105,196	3,27,604	..	3,925,851	263,263	..
..	66,955	..	..	52,232	..
172,625	3,44,672	3,44,672	111,874	2,54,242	2,54,242
156,413	2,90,572	..	99,285	2,12,252	..
16,212	54,100	..	12,589	41,990	..
..	2,336	2,336	..	1,563	1,563
3,132,428	1,22,74,537	1,22,74,537	31,34,255	1,14,73,564	1,14,73,564
17,436	32,767	..	27,993	52,521	..
12,591	50,014	..	22,038	83,015	..
194,226	8,09,283	..	322,406	13,43,554	..
1,365,432	15,03,556	..	821,845	26,44,762	..
299,608	8,73,867	..	127,706	3,72,517	..
24,942	95,089	..	94,681	3,46,006	..
12,18,193	59,09,961	..	1,717,586	66,31,209	..
855,114	11,47,897	11,47,897	658,488	6,04,203	6,04,203
89,749	3,35,069	..	33,910	1,20,012	..
765,365	6,74,712	..	624,578	4,84,024	..
..	1,38,116	..	..	187	..
16,072	46,189	46,189	41,552	41,073	41,073
..	3,74,962	3,74,962	..	5,81,682	5,81,682

STATEMENT
Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1947
N.B. -Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1947 F. (1937-1938)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	LEATHER	No.	2,894,479	32,09,489	32,09,489
	(i) Unmanufactured .. ..	..	2,894,479	31,89,435	..
	(a) Hides tanned and dressed .. ..	..	126,970	10,66,803	..
	(b) Skins tanned and dressed .. ..	..	2,677,489	21,22,632	..
	(ii) Manufactures (excluding boots and shoes) .. ..	..	..	20,054	..
18	MACHINERY OLD AND RAW	..	..	1,35,341	1,35,341
19	MANURES	..	..	..	..
	Bones	Mds.	137,567	2,76,442	2,76,442
	(i) Bones (not crushed) .. ..	..	81,123	1,38,897	..
	(ii) Crushed bones .. ..	..	53,295	1,33,258	..
	(iii) Other kinds .. ..	..	3,149	4,377	..
20	METALS AND ORES	..	..	27,987	27,987
	(i) All kinds of metals and ores .. ..	..	..	163	..
	(ii) Metallic goods .. ..	..	..	27,824	..
21	OILS (VEGETABLE AND ESSENTIAL)	..	809,982	57,63,032	57,63,032
	(i) Castor, mohwa and karunj oils .. ..	..	125,287	9,39,292	..
	(ii) Til oil .. ..	..	12,160	97,605	..
	(iii) Groundnut oil .. ..	..	607,155	40,47,706	..
	(iv) Other oils .. ..	..	65,380	6,78,429	..
22	OIL CAKES	..	2,131,996	44,41,675	44,41,675
	(i) Castor cakes .. ..	..	405,034	8,43,830	..
	(ii) Other cakes .. ..	..	1,726,962	35,97,845	..
23	PAPER, PASTE-BOARD AND STATIONERY	..	..	85,345	85,345
	(i) Paper .. ..	..	..	6,433	..
	(ii) Stationery .. ..	..	..	78,912	..
24	PERFUMERY AND SCENTED OILS	..	..	1,785	1,785
25	SEEDS .. ..	..	9,201,898	5,10,38,461	5,10,38,461
	(i) Castor seed .. ..	..	328,874	17,18,432	..
	(ii) Cotton seed .. ..	..	1,739,841	29,27,220	..

No. III.—(contd.)

Fash as compared with 1846 and 1845 Fash.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1846 F. (1936-1937)			1845 F. (1935-1936)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
8,738,281	40,55,942	40,55,942	3,148,120	35,20,100	35,20,100
8,738,281	40,85,629	..	3,148,120	35,01,186	..
203,582	13,17,479	..	240,899	10,56,847	..
3,444,749	27,18,150	..	2,907,221	24,44,839	..
..	20,313	..	..	18,914	..
..	1,26,504	1,26,504	..	60,207	60,207
269,297	4,04,091	4,04,091	144,755	1,58,681	1,58,681
59,936	85,349	..	135,678	1,50,758	..
1,94,108	3,01,045	..	9,077	7,923	..
15,253	17,697	..	..	12,506	12,506
..	27,618	27,048	..	109	..
..	1,012	..	..	12,397	..
..	26,636	..	..	1,05,86,083	1,05,86,083
627,036	60,68,859	60,68,859	632,403	26,48,178	..
163,622	27,27,027	..	158,891	2,37,093	..
12,564	2,51,255	..	11,876	51,25,128	..
377,327	25,15,537	..	336,674	25,75,684	..
73,523	14,75,030	..	124,962	29,60,898	29,60,898
1,593,933	33,20,720	33,20,720	1,421,222	10,26,607	..
494,019	10,29,211	..	492,767	19,34,291	..
1,09,9914	22,01,509	..	928,455	80,250	80,250
2,862	65,349	65,349	2,805	21	..
49	1,191	..	1	80,229	..
2,813	64,158	..	2,804	53,889	53,889
..	14,633	14,633	..	3,84,68,996	3,84,68,996
11,301,036	4,47,51,533	4,47,51,533	7,214,729	55,90,090	..
1,311,299	71,02,937	..	1,032,005	21,12,276	..
1,454,697	41,82,104	..	724,191		

STATEMENT

Exports of H.E.H. the Nizams, Dominions for 1947

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1947 F. (1937-1938)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(iii) Groundnut	Mds.	6,601,090	3,67,79,255	..
	(a) Groundnut with shell ..	..	1,273,391	56,78,447	..
	(b) Groundnut without shell ..	..	5,327,699	3,11,00,758	..
	(iv) Karad seed .. ..	..	138,314	461,049	..
	(v) Linseed .. ..	..	1,191,787	59,58,952	..
	(vi) Mohwanut and seed ..	..	12,428	30,036	..
	(vii) Sesamum or til oil ..	..	353,458	20,33,936	..
	(viii) Rape and mustard ..	..	4,282	28,119	..
	(ix) Hemp and ambada seed..	..	31,834	1,38,503	..
26	SOAP .. ..	..	..	5,640	5,640
	(i) Hand-made .. ..	..	..	3,456	..
	(ii) Machine made .. ..	..	..	2,183	..
27	SPICES .. ..	..	443,215	35,82,647	35,82,647
	(i) Chillies dry and green ..	..	409,265	34,15,793	..
	(ii) Coriander .. ..	..	33,980	1,16,854	..
28	SUGAR .. ..	..	14,755	98,460	98,460
	(i) Refined .. ..	..	19	244	..
	(ii) Unrefined .. ..	..	34	289	..
	(iii) Jaggery .. ..	..	14,503	96,632	..
	(iv) Molasses .. ..	..	199	1,325	..
29	TEXTILES .. ..	..	2,757,556	4,54,94,593	4,54,94,595
	(i) Cotton .. ..	..	2,744,014	4,44,05,480	..
	(A) Raw .. ..	..	2,744,014	4,40,48,457	..
	(1) Cleaned (without seeds) ..	..	1,628,432	3,25,99,069	..
	(2) Uncleaned (without seeds) ..	..	1,083,478	84,39,121	..
	(3) Waste .. ..	..	2,104	10,267	..
	(B) Manufactured .. ..	..	..	33,57,023	..
	(1) Twist and Yarn .. ..	..	31,525	2,89,478	..
	(2) Local mill-made .. ..	..	31,525	2,84,840	..
	(3) Hand-made .. ..	..	..	4,638	..

III.—(contd.)

Fasli as compared with 1346 and 1345 Fasli.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-1937)			1345 F. (1935-1936)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
7,143,129	2,58,96,565	..	3,482,817	2,20,32,977	..
4,034,616	51,73,124	..	709,498	35,47,495	..
3,108,513	2,07,23,441	..	2,772,719	1,84,85,482	..
185,515	5,01,734	..	196,543	7,37,158	..
862,499	39,09,751	..	1,429,921	53,62,283	..
18,179	44,980	..	4,578	12,977	..
354,184	29,34,543	..	286,269	23,42,422	..
3,750	22,780	..	4,870	46,558	..
38,378	1,58,159	..	54,035	2,32,305	..
324	4,282	4,282	165	3,117	3,117
324	1,516	..	81	1,649	..
..	2,766	..	84	1,468	..
369,755	23,73,246	23,73,246	439,920	16,59,360	16,59,360
329,877	21,98,665	..	369,164	13,82,247	..
39,818	1,74,581	..	70,756	2,77,113	..
243,162	16,21,311	16,21,311	28,840	1,72,329	1,72,329
95	1,142	..	14	787	..
1,313	8,465	..	410	2,728	..
241,525	16,10,172	..	27,715	1,67,813	..
229	1,532	..	150	1,001	..
..	7,08,93,376	7,08,93,376	..	5,80,98,065	5,80,98,065
6,901,049	6,96,16050	..	5,937,889	5,73,90,792	..
2,900,153	6,65,47,358	..	2,388,689	5,44,77,473	..
1,980,644	5,61,17,388	..	1,661,850	4,56,68,817	..
913,210	1,03,98,795	..	771,757	87,89,474	..
6,209	31,175	..	5,082	19,182	..
..	30,68,692	..	..	28,32,319	..
..	3,32,741	..	..	3,85,728	..
..	3,22,061	..	..	3,85,728	..
..	10,680	..	..	3,104	..

STATEMENT No.
Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1947
N.B. Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1947 P. (1937-1938)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(2) Cotton durries and carpets .. ..	..	..	2,036	..
	(3) Piece-goods .. ..	..	..	39,65,509	..
	(a) Local mill-made .. ..	..	..	19,23,617	..
	(b) Hand-made .. ..	..	..	11,41,892	..
	(ii) Hemp	Mds.	2,644	11,996	..
	(a) Raw and spun	"	1,852	11,322	..
	(b) Manufactures	"	792	3,674	..
	(iii) Silk. .. ..	..	12	17,249	..
	(a) Raw	"	12	108	..
	(b) Manufactures .. ..	..	..	17,141	..
	(iv) Wool. .. ..	..	..	10,56,868	..
	(a) Raw	"	40,880	6,33,954	..
	(b) Manufactures .. ..	..	2,54,497	1,22,914	..
	(1) Carpets and rugs	No.	2,54,390	1,22,691	..
	(2) Blankets	"	107	223	..
80	TOBACCO .. ..	..	28,619	16,84,944	16,84,944
	(i) Unmanufactured .. ..	..	28,155	3,51,165	..
	(ii) Manufactured .. ..	..	157	13,33,776	..
	(a) Cigarettes .. ..	..	..	11,15,122	..
	(b) Beedies .. ..	..	..	2,17,076	..
	(c) Snuff .. ..	..	17	492	..
	(d) Other sorts	"	140	1,086	..
81	WOOD AND TIMBER .. ..	..	..	8,09,103	8,09,103
	(i) Teak wood	c.ft.	208,294	2,53,280	..
	(ii) Firewood .. ..	..	..	1,31,700	..
	(iii) Other kinds of wood and timber .. ..	..	..	3,84,969	..
	(iv) Manufacture of wood .. ..	..	..	39,154	..
82	ALL OTHER KINDS OF MERCHANDISE .. ..	..	..	19,72,981	19,72,981
	(i) Unmanufactured .. ..	..	..	5,94,989	..
	(ii) Manufactured .. ..	..	..	6,84,616	..
	(iii) Miscellaneous (not mentioned in returns) .. ..	..	..	6,93,376	..
	Grand Total .. ..	..	..	14,64,80,989	14,64,80,989

III (concl.)

Fasli as compared with 1346 and 1345 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1346 F. (1936-1937)			1345 F. (1935-1936)		
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE	
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	13,155	..	..	9,440	..
..	27,22,796	..	..	24,34,047	..
..	14,01,153	..	..	13,53,912	..
..	13,21,643	..	..	10,80,135	..
6,067	31,116	..	8,115	47,356	..
5,470	27,642	..	7,485	43,138	..
597	3,474	..	630	4,218	..
1	25,071	..	..	28 254	..
1	33	..	..	42	..
..	25,038	..	..	28,212	..
..	12,21,139	..	..	7,12,662	..
57,952	8,66,327	..	3,614	3,18,578	..
217,265	3,54,432	..	251,336	3,94,084	..
217,265	3,54,432	..	2,51,319	3,98,990	..
79	380	..	17	94	..
25,580	16,21,811	16,21,811	57,134	11,84,396	11,84,396
25,540	3,33,863	..	26,380	2,70,547	..
40	12,87,948	..	30,754	9,13,849	..
..	..	..	30,715	7,36,091	..
..	11,08,995	..	..	1,76,775	..
4	1,78,459	..	1	22	..
36	137	..	48	561	..
..	357	..	..	5,62,568	5,62,568
77,312	6,79,184	6,79,184	236,431	2,27,383	..
..	1,93,794	..	..	63,711	..
..	81,776	..	..	2,50,940	..
..	3,77,400	..	..	20,535	..
..	26,214	22,42,007	..	14,33,792	14,33,792
..	22,42,007	..	..	48,774	..
..	93,37,377	..	..	4,64,065	..
..	6,54,307	..	..	4,78,953	..
..	16,75,17,173	16,75,17,173	..	14,39,72,654	14,39,72,654

STATEMENT No. IV.

Value and Duty on Imports in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1347 F. (1937-38) as compared with the years 1346 F. and 1345 F.

SL. No	Commodities	1347 F. (1937-38)		1346 F. (1936-37)		1345 F. (1935-36)	
		Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animals ..	13,17,000	65,829	15,97,000	79,823	11,84,000	59,182
2	Bullion. ..						
	(a) Gold ..	52,000	523	50,000	500	32,000	322
	(b) Silver ..	7,76,000	38,811	10,29,000	51,471	13,47,000	67,841
3	Cinema Films	38,99,000	25,457	34,30,000	21,437	28,91,000	18,088
4	Food grains ..	1,11,84,000	5,59,215	1,05,09,000	5,27,672	68,00,000	3,40,084
5	Fruits ..	89,66,000	1,98,259	41,49,000	2,07,483	40,39,000	2,01,954
6	Hides ..	3,44,000	17,175	3,99,000	19,920	4,51,000	22,587
7	Liquor(Foreign)	6,25,000	31,269	6,18,000	30,895	6,06,000	30,807
8	Matches ..	2,60,000	13,017	2,57,000	12,854	2,54,000	12,701
9	Medicines ..	13,86,000	66,814	14,64,000	73,184	13,85,000	69,242
10	Manufactures of Brass, Copper, Aluminium Tin zinc & German Silver.	19,56,000	97,777	17,91,000	89,577	21,06,000	1,05,872
11	Metals. ..						
	(a) Iron goods	29,99,000	1,49,933	32,00,000	1,59,184	30,82,000	1,54,110
	(b) Corrugated iron-sheets ..	11,68,000	58,160	50,500	25,264	13,05,000	65,254
12	Oils. ..						
	(a) Vegetable oils ..	16,52,000	82,613	12,39,000	61,952	9,95,000	49,794
	(b) Mineral oils.						
	(1) Kerosene oil	41,40,000	2,07,002	41,06,000	2,05,277	36,31,000	1,81,570
	(2) Petrol ..	38,44,000	1,92,189	30,91,000	1,54,552	33,97,000	1,69,886
	(c) Vegetable ghee ..	6,09,000	30,468	5,62,000	28,093	6,52,000	32,596
13	Salt ..	60,09,000	12,01,808	70,48,000	14,09,511	58,96,000	11,79,234
14	Spices ..						
	(a) Betel-nuts	14,89,000	74,462	13,99,000	69,974	11,65,000	58,264
	(b) Other spices	22,90,000	1,14,467	22,16,000	1,10,819	20,83,000	1,04,145
15	Sugar. ..						
	(a) Jaggery ..	24,50,000	1,22,000	10,67,000	53,364	15,33,000	76,654
	(b) Other sorts	77,41,000	3,87,043	70,39,000	3,51,932	64,39,000	3,21,954
16	Tea ..	10,68,000	53,388	9,23,000	46,161	7,57,000	37,865
17	Textiles. ..						
	(a) Piece-goods	2,15,82,000	10,76,629	2,81,83,000	11,59,149	2,05,53,000	10,27,610
	(b) Yarn ..	45,78,000	2,28,895	48,99,000	2,44,987	52,37,000	2,61,327

STATEMENT No. IV. (concl'd.)

Value and Duty on Imports in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1847 F. (1937-38) as compared with the years 1846 F. and 1845 F.

Sl. No.	Commodities	1847 F. (1937-38)		1846 F. (1936-37)		1845 F. (1935-36)	
		Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(c) Silk ..	53,85,000	2,69,248	61,09,000	3,05,415	54,39,000	2,71,611
	(d) Haberdashery ..	5,82,000	29,084	7,16,000	35,785	5,70,000	28,525
8	(e) Gunny bags ..	15,37,000	76,865	13,84,000	69,216	12,45,000	62,252
9	Timber ..	6,16,000	30,821	6,63,000	31,133	6,97,000	34,861
	Tobacco. ..						
	(a) Cigars Cigarettes & other Manufactures of tobacco	15,46,000	77,277	14,82,000	73,794	12,30,000	61,491
10	(b) Unmanufactured tobacco	12,23,000	61,165	12,39,000	61,969	10,92,000	54,608
	Vehicles motor cars Accessories etc.	37,84,000	1,89,253	38,82,000	1,84,006	36,35,000	1,81,767
21	Other commodities	1,40,56,000	6,84,414	1,43,69,000	6,97,057	1,70,29,000	17,22,065
22	Miscellaneous..	1,33,29,000	6,66,345	1,34,54,000	6,75,148	1,23,37,000	6,17,055
	Total	12,93,37,000	71,78,183	12,90,68,000	73,86,458	11,74,41,000	66,12,887

STATEMENT No. V.

Value and Duty on Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1347 F. (1937-38) as compared with 1346 F. and 1345 Faslī.

Sl. No.	Commodities	1347 F. (1937-38)		1346 F. (1936-37)		1345 F. (1935-36)	
		Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	<i>Animals</i>						
	(a) Fowls ..	4,58,000	22,922	4,10,000	20,491	3,20,000	15,998
	(b) Other ..						
	Animals ..	32,13,000	1,60,630	36,90,000	1,84,534	26,68,000	1,38,890
2	Betel leaves	47,000	2,368	54,000	2,679	42,000	2,002
3	<i>Dyeing Materials</i> (Halda & tanning barks).	2,80,000	14,002	4,15,000	20,747	3,16,000	15,802
4	<i>Forest produce.</i>						
	as (Bamboo) ..	3,58,000	17,630	3,28,000	16,380	2,63,000	13,168
5	Fruits ..	1,42,000	7,086	2,76,000	13,790	1,91,000	9,588
6	Grains ..	1,25,48,000	6,27,403	1,22,75,000	6,13,726	1,14,75,000	5,73,680
7	Ghee	1,58,000	7,896	1,98,000	9,918	1,18,000	5,896
8	<i>Hides & Horns.</i>						
	(a) Hides ..	9,28,000	46,162	10,14,000	50,711	6,07,000	30,345
	(b) Horns ..	2,72,000	13,603	3,86,000	19,320	1,51,000	7,588
9	<i>Oils</i>						
	Groundnut oil	40,48,000	2,02,385	25,16,000	1,25,777	8,04,000	40,209
	(b) Other oils	9,84,000	47,283	..	..	..	..
10	Oilcakes ..	44,42,000	2,22,084	33,21,000	1,66,036	29,61,000	1,48,045
11	<i>Oil seeds.</i>						
	(a) Castor seeds	17,81,000	89,072	71,03,000	3,55,147	55,90,000	2,79,504
	(b) Cotton seeds	41,25,000	2,06,327	59,57,000	2,97,857	36,13,000	1,80,646
	(c) Groundnut seeds ..	3,67,79,000	18,38,960	2,58,96,000	12,94,828	2,20,32,000	11,01,649
	(d) Karad seeds	4,61,000	23,052	5,02,000	23,087	7,37,000	36,858
	(e) Linseeds ..	59,59,000	2,97,947	39,10,000	1,95,488	53,62,000	2,68,112
	(f) Til ..	29,34,000	1,46,697	29,35,000	1,46,727	23,42,000	1,17,121
	(g) Hemp & ..						
	Mustard seeds	1,67,000	8,331	1,81,000	9,047	2,79,000	13,943
12	Shahabad stones	3,93,000	19,633	4,44,000	22,210	5,09,000	25,469
13	Shahabad Cement	36,71,000	18,087	41,94,000	20,970	40,68,000	20,340
14	<i>Spices</i>						
	(a) Chillies	33,42,000	1,67,091	20,92,000	1,04,606	12,99,000	64,957
	(b) Condiments & spices						
	(Corriander)	1,67,000	8,343	1,75,000	8,729	2,77,000	13,856
15	<i>Textiles</i>						
	(a) Cotton ..	3,98,30,000	19,91,480	6,47,39,000	32,36,930	5,29,57,000	26,47,834
	(b) Raw wool	6,34,000	31,698	8,66,000	43,316	3,19,000	15,929
	(c) Raw hemp & other fibres	11,000	5,66	28,000	1,382	43,000	2,157
16	Tendu leaves)						
	for Bidis	5,55,000	27,072	7,06,000	35,313	5,92,000	29,576
17	Timber ..	6,38,000	31,912	5,71,000	28,560	4,78,000	23,916
18	Tobacco ..	3,15,000	17,558	3,34,000	16,693	2,71,000	13,527
19	Miscellaneous	10,07,000	16,005	15,69,000	78,501	10,35,000	51,818
	Total	13,08,19,000	68,76,280	14,70,85,000	71,65,506	12,17,19,000	59,02,908

STATEMENT No. VI.

*Statistics of (Mahsulkhana) Customs Income for the years 1347 F. (1937-38)
as compared with 1346 F. (1936-37) 1345 F. (1935-36)
In H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions.*

Sl. No.	Mahsulkhana.	1347 FASLI.	1346 FASLI.	1345 FASLI.
		(1937-1938)	(1936-1937)	(1935-1936)
		O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hyderabad Ry. ..	12,58,402	13,16,346	11,86,640
2	Secunderabad Ry. ..	14,00,376	14,97,080	14,81,970
3	Godavary „ ..	31,34,132	40,58,425	29,91,257
4	Gulbarga „ ..	22,64,248	25,44,019	23,27,128
5	Warangal „ ..	18,50,752	17,46,157	12,32,228
6	Osmanabad Frontier ..	12,00,847	9,11,096	11,99,771
7	Aurangabad „ ..	6,23,703	6,88,283	4,55,106
8	Lingsugur „ ..	4,61,945	5,81,184	5,35,239
9	Bhir „ ..	6,15,712	4,40,166	6,86,328
10	Madhira „ ..	3,93,348	3,79,674	2,25,871
11	Rajura „ ..	3,72,181	3,64,298	3,18,999
	Total. ..	1,35,75,646	1,45,26,628	1,25,40,537

STATEMENT

Statement showing the

Sl. No.	Commodity	DUTY UNDER PREVIOUS ORDERS	
		Ad valorem	Per palla
1	2	3	4
	IMPORTS.		Rs. a. p.
1	Cotton seed .. ..	..	0 6 0
2	Iron sulphate	5%	..
3	Grinding stones and its stones. ..	5%	..
4	Coke and Plumbago	5%	..
	EXPORTS..		
5	Cotton .. ..	..	4 4 0
6	Cotton seeds .. ..	..	0 6 0
7	Groundnut (shelled) .. ..	..	1 0 0
8	Groundnut (unshelled) .. ..	..	0 12 0
9	Cocoanut oil .. ..	..	Free
10	Edible oils (including karad, lohara, mustard etc.) .. ..	..	do
11	Castor oil .. ..	..	do
12	Linseed oil, lemon, grass oil and all other perfumed oils. .. ..	..	do

No. VII.

Traffic changes in 1347 Fashi. (1937—38).

DUTY UNDER REVISED ORDERS		Authority	Date from which changes came into force
Ad valorem	Per palla		
5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.		
..	0 4 0	Govt. Notification No. 15 dated 20th Farwardi 1347 F.	12-2-1347 F.
Free	..	Govt. Notification No. 24th Ardibehsiht 1347 F.	20-7-1347 F.
do	..	do	do
do	..	do	do
..	3 0 0	Govt. Notification No. 4 dated 6th Dai 1347 F.	10-2-1347 F.
..	0 4 6	do	do
..	0 12 0	Govt. Notification No. 16 dated 20th Farward 47 F.	1-6-1347 F.
..	0 8 0	do	do
..	1 8 0	Govt. Notification No. 80 dated 20th Mehri 1346 F.	20-2-1347 F.
..	1 0 0	do	do
..	0 12 0	do	do
2½%	..	do	do

STATEMENT No. VIII.

*Commercial and Financial statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways for the year 1347 F.
(October 1937 to September 1938) as compared with 1346 and 1345 Faslī.*

Sl. No.	Items	1347 FASLĪ (1937-38)		1346 FASLĪ (1936-37)		1345 FASLĪ (1935-36)	
		Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animals ..	878	16,489	1,309	26,222	1,021	19,991
	(a) Cattle ..	441	8,127	225	8,327	251	8,662
	(b) Sheep ..	417	8,084	1,040	17,299	750	10,736
	(c) Others ..	20	288	43	506	20	593
2	Bones and bone-meal ..	6,510	38,300	12,803	81,092	8,058	41,394
	(a) Bones ..	3,598	19,681	6,258	40,567	3,259	18,532
	(b) Bone-meal (including crushed bones) ..	2,912	18,619	6,545	40,525	4,799	22,862
3	Beedi leaves ..	8,573	1,71,137	9,317	2,24,922	8,514	1,87,207
4	Chillies ..	14,149	1,79,225	10,853	1,37,523	10,684	1,28,317
5	Cotton ..	79,537	13,94,946	89,808	16,65,844	67,272	11,61,707
	(a) Raw, pressed ..	49,017	9,00,637	60,519	11,86,555	42,050	7,21,886
	(b) Raw, unpressed ..	4,256	58,075	3,214	39,665	3,093	52,261
	(c) Manufactured ..	26,264	4,36,234	26,075	4,39,624	22,120	3,87,458
6	Dyes and tans ..	13,242	1,38,750	15,228	1,49,438	14,396	1,46,961
	(a) Tanning bark ..	5,096	35,319	7,889	55,475	6,144	39,908
	(b) Turmeric ..	6,958	89,645	5,822	76,505	6,056	90,149
	(c) Others ..	1,188	13,786	1,517	17,158	1,596	16,904
7	Fodder ..	7,246	51,898	7,202	53,374	7,184	53,313
8	Fruits and vegetables fresh ..	16,175	1,81,537	16,513	1,82,412	19,087	2,42,433
9	Fuel ..	1,067,290	36,22,385	889,230	31,39,303	743,303	26,32,640
	(a) Coal for the public ..	523,075	21,82,064	417,185	18,70,764	362,812	16,60,459
	(b) Coal for foreign railways. ..	455,122	11,72,369	395,302	10,21,026	302,103	7,26,668
	(c) Coal for home line constructions. ..	597	1,346	1,469	3,129	1,377	3,138
	(d) Oil fuel ..	3,635	35,861	4,037	42,668	3,120	33,982
	(e) Firewood ..	84,861	2,30,745	71,237	2,01,716	73,891	2,08,393
10	Grains and pulse ..	394,603	30,99,424	393,287	28,92,114	338,826	26,23,000
	(a) Gram and pulse ..	195,900	13,43,223	211,883	13,16,619	176,867	12,45,702
	(b) Jawari and bajra ..	54,680	4,53,745	39,149	3,01,644	24,751	1,69,065
	(c) Rice in the husk ..	602	4,543	860	4,823	1,043	5,177
	(d) Rice not in husk ..	97,354	8,71,828	97,016	8,66,249	93,429	7,73,238
	(e) Wheat ..	38,576	3,67,824	35,002	3,25,551	36,655	3,70,133
	(f) Others ..	7,482	58,271	9,377	77,228	6,081	55,285

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(contd.)

*Commercial and Financial Statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways for the year 1347 F.
(October 1937 to September 1938) as compared with 1346 and 1345 Fasli.*

Sl. No.	Items	1347 FASLI (1937-38)		1346 FASLI (1936-37)		1345 FASLI (1935-36)	
		Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Hides, skins and leather ..	9,745	1,41,748	16,299	2,80,983	12,696	1,86,019
	(a) Hides raw ..	2,811	82,967	7,650	83,695	4,702	53,744
	(b) Skins raw ..	4,258	68,514	5,781	92,421	5,685	89,501
	(c) Hides and skins tanned and leather ..	2,411	45,273	2,865	54,867	2,809	42,771
12	Jute raw ..	29	289	72	766	43	468
13	Kerosene oil ..	27,796	4,81,462	26,572	4,08,253	25,773	3,87,994
	(a) Kerosene oil in tins ..	11,265	1,38,222	10,308	1,21,945	9,648	1,17,198
	(b) do in bulk ..	6,167	72,451	6,189	76,359	5,794	65,819
	(c) Petrol in tins ..	1,789	29,473	1,341	22,156	1,501	28,201
	(d) do bulk ..	8,575	1,96,326	8,271	1,82,793	8,830	1,76,776
14	Manure ..	2,517	18,732	2,520	16,129	2,046	12,950
15	Marble and stone ..	85,332	3,05,461	86,187	3,31,248	90,409	3,39,397
16	Metal ..	37,308	3,95,181	45,036	4,60,104	40,020	4,25,435
	(a) Iron and steel wrought. ..	32,730	3,40,794	41,073	4,11,101	36,303	3,74,227
	(b) Metallic ores ..	2	22	1	11	3	21
	(c) Others ..	4,576	54,325	3,962	48,992	3,714	51,187
17	Military stores ..	14,093	74,761	14,040	77,285	14,318	74,710
18	Oil cake ..	59,646	3,33,070	42,373	2,42,387	37,517	2,23,766
	(a) Other than for manure ..	16,825	1,16,823	22,520	1,07,042	20,010	1,49,924
	(b) For manure ..	42,821	2,16,247	19,853	1,35,345	15,507	73,842
19	Oil seeds ..	255,020	18,72,097	240,748	17,18,405	170,355	12,02,917
	(a) Castor ..	11,379	92,484	46,744	3,85,061	37,082	2,95,306
	(b) Ground-nuts (with shells and seeds) ..	135,425	9,45,897	99,557	6,24,249	52,163	2,74,039
	(c) Cotton ..	57,240	3,35,398	54,676	3,68,707	25,612	1,81,866
	(d) Linseed ..	34,405	3,11,771	22,198	2,02,957	37,853	3,12,782
	(e) Til or jingily ..	12,704	1,09,611	12,358	100,342	11,128	90,591
	(f) Kardi ..	1,706	8,963	1,287	6,998	2,771	15,364
	(g) Others ..	2,161	17,973	3,928	29,096	4,576	32,972
20	Provisions ..	74,304	8,55,513	65,956	7,84,165	54,685	6,65,327
	(a) Dried fruits and nuts ..	6,833	96,975	7,786	101,968	6,678	94,975
	(b) Coconuts, kernels (cupras) ..	26,313	3,50,299	25,158	3,57,024	17,438	2,54,906
	(c) Others ..	41,158	4,08,256	33,012	3,25,178	30,569	3,15,446

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(concl'd.)

Commercial and Financial Statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways for the year 1347 F. (October 1937 to September 1938) as compared with 1346 and 1345 Faslī.

Sl. No.	Items	1347 F. (1937-38)		1346 F. (1936-37)		1345 F. (1935-36)	
		Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Railway materials ..	8,431	43,828	9,630	45,559	10,556	47,944
	(a) For foreign railways ..	390	1,653	438	3,362	1,214	6,517
	(b) For home line constructions ..	8,041	42,175	9,192	42,197	9,342	41,427
22	Salt ..	53,041	4,94,813	65,356	5,98,592	57,065	5,00,508
23	Sugar ..	31,760	3,29,315	35,042	3,80,881	33,554	3,43,856
	(a) Refined and unrefined ..	18,149	1,92,523	17,428	1,94,615	16,086	1,80,546
	(b) Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, etc. ..	13,611	1,36,791	15,092	1,59,666	2,171	20,074
	(c) Gur, rab, jaggery molasses, (not in bulk) ..	..	.. 1	2,522	26,600	15,297	1,43,238
24	Tobacco ..	12,287	2,47,628	11,463	2,89,183	10,013	2,10,171
25	Wood, unwrought ..	44,024	3,89,863	46,499	4,06,754	38,730	3,37,853
26	All other articles ..	878	14,72,265	143,270	13,11,241	111,644	10,77,886
27	Total public traffic including military stores and railway materials for home line constructions ..	2,473,032	1,62,39,553	2,296,033	1,58,45,514	1,928,799	1,32,64,395
28	Materials and stores on Revenue acct. ..	400,380	4,91,951	357,781	4,14,808	415,968	4,08,784
	(a) Coal ..	244,107	3,83,591	221,780	3,17,812	205,387	2,85,980
	(b) Oil fuel ..	22	164	25	255	118	1,525
	(c) General stores & materials ..	156,260	1,08,196	135,976	96,841	210,463	1,21,279
	Grand Total ..	2,873,412	1,67,31,504	2,653,814	1,62,60,422	1,272,636	2,69,48,033

STATEMENT No. IX

Abstract statement Showing trade of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions with British Provinces, Indian States and Chief Sea Ports during the year 1st April 1937 to 31st March 1938 (Khurda 1346-Ardibehisht 1347 F.).

Sl. No.	Articles	IMPORTS INTO THE STATE FROM ALL-INDIA (IN MAUNDS)	EXPORTS FROM THE STATE TO ALL-INDIA (IN MAUNDS)	PER CENT. OF DOMINIONS TO ALL-INDIA		*RANK OF THE DOMINIONS IN ALL-INDIA	
				Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
	ANIMALS-LIVESTOCK.						
1	Cattle excluding (sheep and goats) ..	221	130	0.04	0.05	20	20
2	Horses, Ponies & Mules ..	480	554	1.90	2.15	15	10
3	Sheep & Goats ..	46	40,274	..	4.33	21	6
4	Others ..	761	864	0.22	0.24	15	15
5	Bones ..	3,012	226,835	0.06	4.56	16	9
6	Cement ..	13,513	3,204,384	0.06	14.99	20	4
7	Coal and Coke ..	1,620,764	20,018,662	0.35	4.31	20	4
8	Coffee ..	3,290	9	1.87	..	6	15
9	Cotton Twist & Yarn ..						
	(i) Foreign ..	5,265	1	3.07	..	9	20
	(ii) Indian ..	70,468	10,441	2.44	0.36	10	17
10	Cotton piece-goods ..						
	(i) Foreign in bales ..	3,668	6	0.72	..	16	19
	(ii) Foreign in boxes ..	9,454	4	2.28	..	10	18
	(iii) Indian in bales ..	158,132	41,871	1.53	0.42	17	17
	(iv) Indian in boxes ..	11,994	217	4.03	0.07	12	15
11	Dyes, tans & myrobalsams ..	8,114	39	0.42	0.01	9	20
12	Fruits, dried ..	519,565	23,865	5.14	0.24	5	16
13	Glass ..	38,607	5,994	3.58	0.55	10	13
14	Grains and pulses ..						
	(i) Gram ..	136,065	419,182	0.84	2.60	16	9
	(ii) Jawar and Bajra ..	231,733	724,933	3.71	11.51	5	4
	(iii) Rice in the husk ..	5,573,759	684	0.14	0.01	11	18
	(iv) Rice not in the husk ..	678,124	2,960	3.99	0.01	10	20
	(v) Wheat ..	105,389	33,628	0.33	0.10	15	15
	(vi) Wheat Flour ..	131,877	500	2.17	0.01	15	21
	(vii) Other sorts ..	265,619	694,825	1.15	3.00	16	8
15	Hemp, Indian and Other fibres (excluding jute) ..	11,490	2,395	0.86	0.15	10	15

*Whole India is divided into 22 principal blocks, including 14 British Provinces, 4 principal sea-ports with other Madras ports, and 3 chief Indian States. Percentages are not shown where the figures are too small and ranks are not shown where no commodity was imported and exported.

STATEMENT No. IX—(concl'd.)

Abstract Statement showing trade of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions with British Provinces, and Indian States and Chief Sea Ports during the year 1st April 1937 to 31st March 1938 (Khurda 1346-Ardibehisht 1347 F.).

Sl. No.	Articles	IMPORTS INTO THE STATE FROM ALL-INDIA (IN MAUNDS)	EXPORTS FROM THE STATE TO ALL-INDIA (IN MAUNDS)	PER CENT. OF DOMINIONS TO ALL-INDIA		*RANK OF THE DOMINIONS IN ALL-INDIA	
				Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
16	Hides, raw ..	1,084	8,883	0.09	0.49	19	19
17	Skins, raw ..	6,061	27,475	0.55	2.38	13	15
18	Hides and skins tanned and leather	1,603	47,142	0.25	7.89	18	4
19	<i>Jute raw:</i> ..						
	(i) Loose ..	245	5	0.02	..	12	18
	(ii) Pucca bales ..	144	..	..	..	14	..
20	Gunny bags and cloth..	251,949	7,796	4.90	0.14	10	19
21	Iron and steel, bars, sheets, girders and other commercial form of iron and steel ..	707,778	53,532	1.83	0.14	13	20
22	Lac and shellac ..	833	21	0.08	..	12	19
23	Manganese ore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Oil cakes ..	627	1,704,045	..	16.90	21	2
25	<i>Oils:—</i>						
	(i) Kerosene ..	485,416	870	3.06	0.01	9	18
	(ii) Vegetable oils ..	66,794	554,873	1.21	10.04	20	4
26	<i>Oil seed.</i>						
	(i) Castor ..	57	691,690	..	61.24	18	1
	(ii) Cotton ..	2,017	1,483,466	0.03	17.42	18	2
	(iii) Groundnut ..	2,880	3,353,284	0.02	26.25	20	2
	(iv) Linseed ..	2	1,042,398	..	14.03	22	3
	(v) Rape and mustard ..	1,005	2,180	0.01	0.03	21	20
	(vi) Til or jingily ..	402	268,690	0.02	12.99	21	3
27	Ghee ..	647	2,970	0.08	0.39	21	14
28	Salt ..	1,796,520	721	5.98	..	6	20
29	<i>Sugar.</i>						
	(i) Refined and unrefined	511,396	982	2.21	..	15	21
	(ii) Gur, rab, molasses, jaggeery, etc. ..	301,541	8,581	1.85	..	11	14
30	Tea ..	19,938	124	0.40	0.05	15	20
31	Tobacco, raw ..	109,619	4,683	0.42	0.14	13	17
32	<i>Wood and Timber:—</i>						
	((i) Teak ..	152,134	75,037	7.87	3.88	4	8
	(ii) Other timber ..	149,630	232,633	0.92	1.43	18	14
33	Wool, raw ..	16	26,527	..	4.62	20	9

STATEMENT

Imports into the H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces.

Provinces and Chief States.	ANIMAL LIVE STOCK				Bones
	Cattle excluding sheep & goats	Horses ponies and mules	Sheep & goats	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Assam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bengal .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..
3. Bihar .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..
4. Orissa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
5. U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3	74	..	12	..
6. Punjab	20	21	2	38	19
7. Delhi Province	23	11	..	6	..
8. N. W. Frontier Province .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..
9. Sindh and British Baluchistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
10. Central Provinces and Berar.. .. .	85	27	..	64	2,231
11. Bombay	21	123	22	189	734
12. Madras	28	8	18	254	..
13. Rajputana	10	51	..	1	..
14. Central India .. .. .	..	8	..	2	..
15. Mysore	6	28	9	169	..
16. Kashmir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
17. Calcutta Port .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..
18. Bombay „	12	178	3	22	10
19. Karachi „ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
20. Madras Chief Port .. .. .	..	..	1	12	..
21. Madras Ports excluding Chief Port .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..
Total.	208	595	55	782	2,994
Correction made throughout the year ..	-13	-115	-9	-21	18
Dominion Total	221	480	46	761	3,012
All-India Total ..	260,615	25,359	930,513	352,188	5,036,899
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India	0.04	1.90	..	0.22	0.06
Do do for last year ..	..	..	..	..	0.02

No. X.

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1937 to March 1938.)

Cement	Coal & coke	Coffee	COTTON TWIST & YARN		COTTON PIECE-GOODS			
			Foreign	Indian	Foreign in bales	Foreign in boxes	Indian in bales	Indian in boxes
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..
..	495,459	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	174,782	..	..	..	1	..	5	1
..	71,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	2	..	777	55
..	..	..	..	9	..	..	82	127
..	..	..	5	38	..	..	182	127
..
..
165	1,068,603	16	..	4,206	..	..	2,563	399
5,821	445	20	14	35,477	6	..	83,063	2,252
4,861	55	1,252	2,266	14,961	5	2	16,562	1,494
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
..	..	..	..	19	..	..	339	24
..	..	1,312	..	235	..	..	1,968	172
..
8	..	1	3	39	13	25	6,288	409
2,631	126	627	4,361	15,819	3,147	7,835	45,815	6,192
..	..	..	..	..	4	25	11	11
6	1,112	146	501	891	498	1,561	3,154	625
21	..	25	..	42	..	..	645	67
13,513	1,812,517	3,199	7,150	71,750	3,676	9,448	161,475	11,965
..	191,143	91	1,885	-1,282	-8	+6	-3,343	+29
13,513	1,620,764	3,290	5,265	70,468	3,668	9,454	158,132	11,994
22,710,619	461,275,260	175,817	171,284	2,884,237	510,427	413,578	9,967,915	207,665
0.06	0.35	1.87	3.07	2.44	0.72	2.28	1.58	4.03
0.02	0.38	1.22	2.23	3.15	0.90	2.20	1.76	5.45

STATEMENT

Imports into the H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces,

Provinces and Chief States				Dyes and tans myrobalans	Fruits, dried	Glass	Gram
1				16	17	18	19
1.	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Bengal	..	..	..	..	241	..
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	..	1	..
4.	Orissa	..	..	..	10	..	..
5.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	..	48	6,620	47,439
6.	Punjab	..	..	..	315	12	26,810
7.	Delhi Province	..	..	..	25	36	1
8.	N. W. Frontier Province	..	..	..	119	..	709
9.	Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Central Provinces and Berar..	..	..	1,209	502	943	20,632
11.	Bombay	..	..	2,909	19,460	1,463	3,604
12.	Madras	..	..	1,221	32,215	226	10,756
13.	Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	4,663
14.	Central India	..	..	11	..	..	7,449
15.	Mysore	..	..	1,341	1,088	11	2,837
16.	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	74	321	..
18.	Bombay „	..	..	10	150,733	26,290	982
19.	Karachi „	..	..	..	2	4	..
20.	Madras Chief Port	..	..	..	1,020	1,310	25,757
21.	Madras Ports excluding Chief Port	..	..	..	3,838	25	2,333
To tal.				6,701	* 498,088	37,503	153,972
Corrections made throughout the year ..				+ 1,413	+ 21,477	+ 1,104	— 17,907
Dominion Total				8,114	519,565	38,607	136,065
All-India Total ..				1,950,628	10,113,482	1,076,944	16,108,134
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India				0.42	5.14	3.58	0.84
Do do for last year..				0.73	4.63	3.80	..

No. X- (contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1937 to March 1938.)

GRAINS AND PULSES

Jawar and Bajra	Rice in the husk	Rice not in the husk	Wheat	Wheat flour	Others
20	21	22	23	24	25
..
..	..	16,296	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	275
..
40	..	129	290	429	47,821
..	4	40,637	17,609	27,705	51,585
..	4	25	..	353	..
..
..
880	77	48,683	45,622	2,189	50,384
141,435	988	12,311	22,931	3,796	20,402
22,836	7,782	1,417,764	5,267	2,185	69,981
3	..	..	8,083	..	9,662
..	..	35	11,057	5,630	3,937
48,091	3	582	2,665	61	369
..
..	..	4	..	..	..
31	..	111,145	518	92,175	7,072
..
..	..	468	1,065	120	318
..	..	29,664	68	10	1
213,316	8,858	1,677,745	115,173	134,603	261,807
18,117	653	1,379	9,284	+ 274	+ 3,812
231,733	8,203	1,678,124	105,889	134,877	265,619
6,254,262	5,373,759	41,993,582	32,561,986	6,212,140	23,192,826
3.71	0.14	3.99	0.33	2.17	1.15
..	0.10	3.73	0.30	2.30	0.01

STATEMENT

Imports into H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces

Provinces and Chief States				Hemp Indian and other fibres (excluding jute)	Hides raw	Skins raw
1				26	27	28
1.	Assam	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..
5.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	..	1	247
6.	Punjab	..	..	..	..	104
7.	Delhi Province	..	..	..	14	373
8.	N. W. Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Central Provinces and Berar..	..	..	2	437	2,192
11.	Bombay	..	..	328	408	2,170
12.	Madras	..	..	5,307	208	181
13.	Rajputana	..	..	..	192	..
14.	Central India	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Mysore	..	..	408	..	8
16.	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Calcutta Port	..	..	41	2,287	13
18.	Bombay „	..	..	6,944	1	203
19.	Karachi „	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Madras Chief Port	..	..	111	8	2
21.	Madras Ports excluding Chief Port	..	..	851	1	..
Total				14,492	4,097	5,493
Corrections made throughout the year ..				— 2	— 3,013	— 564
Dominion Total ..				14,490	1,084	6,061
All-India Total ..				1,695,117	1,812,422	1,156,248
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India ..				0.86	0.09	0.55
Do do for last year ..				0.85	0.10	0.84

No. X—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1937 to March 1938.)

Hides and skins tanned and leather	JUTE RAW		Gunny bags and cloth	Iron and steel sheets gir- ders and other com- mercial forms of irons and steels	Lac and shellac	Manganese ore
	Loose	Pucca bales				
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
..
1	..	..	133	24,837	1	..
..	..	..	1,692	97,532	790	..
..	..	..	1	3,165	..	..
71	..	..	57	965	..	..
1	..	..	10	417	..	..
2	..	..	4	97	..	..
..
..
117	..	..	1,337	20,075	134	..
108	..	..	20,267	47,678	..	..
267	207	144	70,353	22,613	..	..
..	..	..	..	74	..	..
57	..	..	18	326	42	..
212	..	..	849	78,300	..	..
..
142	..	7	1,366	12,249	..	..
287	..	..	120,283	348,076	7	..
..	..	..	..	627	..	..
330	..	..	9,863	36,348	9	..
1	..	..	12,996	5,305	..	..
1,596	207	151	248,209	698,684	983	..
9	38	7	+3,740	+9,094	-100	..
1,603	245	144	251,940	707,778	883	..
610,099	1,181,199	31,392,310	5,335,512	38,625,431	970,664	33,157,026
0.25	0.02	..	4.90	1.83	0.08	..
0.25	..	..	5.29	2.58	0.12	..

STATEMENT

Imports into the H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces

Provinces and Chief States	Oil cakes	Oils		Castor
		Kerosene Oil	Vegetable oils	
1	36	37	38	39
1. Assam .. ..	..	..	..	..
2. Bengal .. ..	..	..	3	..
3. Bihar .. ..	..	..	4	..
4. Orissa .. ..	..	..	..	..
5. U. P. of Agra and Oudh .. ..	..	..	150	..
6. Punjab .. ..	..	..	18	..
7. Delhi Province .. ..	..	..	1	..
8. N. W. Frontier Province .. ..	..	..	..	..
9. Sindh and British Baluchistan .. ..	..	..	..	..
10. Central Provinces and Berar .. ..	..	242	140	20
11. Bombay .. ..	..	19,912	2,017	2
12. Madras	328	3,278	17,958	26
13. Rajputana .. ..	..	..	..	..
14. Central India .. ..	..	..	4	..
15. Mysore .. ..	..	..	47	..
16. Kashmir .. ..	..	..	..	..
17. Calcutta Port .. ..	..	..	28	..
18. Bombay „	1	244,559	15,131	2
19. Karachi „ .. ..	..	..	..	..
20. Madras Chief Port .. ..	..	29,238	142	..
21. Madras Ports excluding Chief Port .. ..	..	188,147	6,042	..
Total	329	485,376	71,785	59
Corrections made throughout the year	+298	-40	44,991	2
Dominion Total	627	485,416	66,794	57
All-India Total	10,082,702	15,861,879	5,521,728	1,076,635
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India .. ..	..	3.06	1.21	..
Do do for last year.. ..	0.02	3.11	1.34	..

No. X—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1937 to March 1938.)

OILSEEDS					Ghee
Cotton	Groundnut	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Til or gingeli	
40	41	42	43	44	45
..
..	..	..	..	13	6
..
..
..	..	..	13	1	..
..
..
..
..
737	51	2	..	9	1
735	410	..	463	46	146
537	2,400	..	91	4	499
..	..	..	81	..	..
..	..	..	37	..	..
..	..	..	111	342	5
..
..
2	13	..	233	..	5
..
16	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	1
2,027	2,874	2	1,029	415	615
10	6	..	24	13	+ 32
2,017	2,830	2	1,005	402	647
8,516,776	12,773,811	7,427,847	7,796,483	2,037,911	762,210
0.03	0.02	..	0.01	0.02	0.08
0.03	0.02	..	0.01	0.02	0.17

STATEMENT

Imports into H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces,

Provinces and Chief States	Salt	SUGAR
		Refined and Unrefined
1	46	47
1. Assam .. ..	..	..
2. Bengal .. ..	..	..
3. Bihar .. ..	..	12,434
4. Orissa .. ..	..	650
5. U. P. of Agra and Oudh .. ..	..	9,468
6. Punjab .. ..	..	..
7. Delhi Province .. ..	..	111
8. N. W. Frontier Province .. ..	..	..
9. Sindh and British Baluchistan .. ..	..	..
10. C. P. and Berar.. ..	834	556
11. Bombay	1,596,593	267,282
12. Madras	138,226	126,087
13. Rajputana .. ..	..	..
14. Central India .. ..	..	..
15. Mysore .. ..	..	47,053
16. Kashmir .. ..	..	..
17. Calcutta Port	5	..
18. Bombay „	60,870	38,578
19. Karachi „ .. ..	..	..
20. Madras Chief Ports	15	1,852
21. Madras Ports excluding Chief Port	5	6,868
Total	1,796,648	520,934
Corrections made throughout the year	— 128	— 9,538
Dominion Total	1,796,520	511,396
All-India Total	30,039,694	23,148,005
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India	5.98	2.21
Do do for last year..	5.00	2.10

No. X—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1937 to March 1938).

SUGAR	Tea	Tobacco	WOOD TIMBER		Wool, raw
			Teak	Other timber	
Gur raw, molasses jaggery, etc.					
48	49	50	51	52	53
..
1	7	1	..	5,896	..
..	..	340	..	1,708	..
..	23	..	184	8,002	..
17,428	1	7	11	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..
..
..
514	31	6	94,974	76,037	..
79,710	266	3,628	19,294	85,224	..
198,528	7,321	100,721	5,239	6,182	8
..	3	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	..	..
5,106	9	528	240	1,874	13
..
..	382	..	15	..	..
88	7,500	1	11,245	18,405	..
..
20	4,233	239	9,164	79	..
1	175	659	3,593	946	..
301,422	19,951	106,132	143,959	149,304	16
119	13	3,437	8,175	326	..
301,541	19,938	109,619	152,134	149,630	16
16,335,268	4,779,674	3,455,825	1,932,918	16,238,972	578,911
1.85	0.40	0.42	7.87	0.92	..
1.00	9.40	3.12	5.78	1.15	..

STATEMENT

Exports from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Provinces and Chief States	ANIMALS LIVE STOCK				Bones
	Cattle including sheep & goats	Horses ponies & mules	Sheep and goats	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Assam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bengal .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,226
3. Bihar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Orissa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
5. U. P. of Agra and Oudh ..	..	9	..	20	..
6. Punjab .. ..	..	2	..	5	..
7. Delhi Province	21	8	..	5	..
8. N. W. Frontier Province ..	2	..	..	..	..
9. Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..
10. Central Provinces and Berar	..	8	3	22	..
11. Bombay	49	91	38,985	98	5,850
12. Madras	30	78	2,283	208	93,051
13. Rajputana .. ..	..	26	..	5	..
14. Central India .. ..	..	5	..	3	..
15. Mysore .. ..	..	113	4	78	813
16. Kashmir .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Calcutta Port .. ..	..	29	..	8	996
18. Bombay „ .. ..	..	159	3	48	59
19. Karachi „ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Madras Chief Port.. ..	3	3	..	21,200	20,684
21. Madras Ports (excluding chief ports.)	..	..	..	1	106,176
Total	105	531	41,278	21,882	230,855
Correction made throughout the years..	+ 25	+ 13	- 1,004	21,018	- 1,020
Dominion Total	130	544	40,274	864	226,835
All-India Total.	260,615	25,359	930,513	352,188	5,036,899
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India ..	0.05	2.15	4.33	0.24	4.50
do last year .. ..	..	..	..	..	5.89

No. XI.

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1937 April to March 1938).

Cement	Coal and coke	Coffee	COTTON TWISTED AND YARN		COTTON PIECE-GOODS			
			Foreign	Indian	Foreign in bales	Foreign in boxes	Indian in bales	Indian in boxes
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
..	2	..	..	..	4	..	12	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	351	..	..	1,814	4
896,535	5,045,045	2	1	3,680	..	..	7,768	166
543,773	9,779,722	1	28	2,179	6	..	7,998	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
67,226	2,136,690	1	..	5	..	..	65	23
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,690	..
1,264,777	58,264	832	..	4,170	..	4	5,882	1
..
343,477	2,758,992	1,427	..	98	..	..	226	10
71,931	168,137	55	..	..	..	..	13,918	6
3,187,825	19,947,152	2,318	29	10,483	10	4	41,033	249
16,349	71,510	2,309	28	42	4	..	+888	—32
3,204,384	29,013,062	9	1	10,441	6	4	41,871	217
22,740,379	161,275,200	175,817	171,284	2,884,237	510,427	413,578	9,967,915	297,665
14.09	4.31	..	..	0.36	..	..	0.42	0.07
16.6	3.62	0.02	..	0.42	..	..	0.40	0.17

STATEMENT

Exports from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Provinces and Chief States				Dyes and tans Myroba- lans	Fruits dried	Glass	Gram
1				16	17	18	19
1.	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Orissa	..	..	..	..	54	..
5.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	..	5	1	10
6.	Punjab	..	..	..	1	..	..
7.	Delhi Province	..	..	..	..	9	..
8.	N. W. Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	309	39	275
11.	Bombay	..	..	..	13	3,985	33,794
12.	Madras	..	..	..	22	12,762	206,471
13.	Rajputana	..	..	..	..	2	..
14.	Central India	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Mysore	..	..	..	..	1	67,350
16.	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	..	2	..
18.	Bombay „	..	..	..	..	6,805	599
19.	Karachi „	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Madras Chief Port	..	..	..	30	1,431	77,319
21.	Madras Ports (excluding chief port.)	..	..	..	..	211	17,940
Total				65	23,870	5,876	403,758
Corrections made throughout the year				—26	—5	+118	+15,424
Dominion Total				39	23,865	5,994	419,182
All-India Total				1,950,628	10,113,482	1,076,944	16,108,184
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India				..	0.24	0.55	2.60
do last year				..	0.01	0.44	..

No. XI.—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1937 April to March 1938).

GRAIN AND PULSES						Hump Indian and other fibres (excluding jute)
Jawar and Bajra	Rice in the husk	Rice not in the husk	Wheat	Wheat flour	Other	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	45	..	..	3	..
..
..
..
..
13,222	..	355	..	632	50	..
443,302	205	1,594	8,638	25	112,497	787
28,749	164	819	19,012	24	118,266	1,201
1	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	12	..	..	..	1
89	..	37	209	..	68,460	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	85,738	..
191,958	..	12	1,042	19	308,232	..
..
6	..	3	10,222	763	124	..
7	..	61	620	13	514	406
682,383	369	2,933	39,746	1,476	693,885	2,400
+ 42,550	315	+ 22	- 6,118	- 976	+ 940	- 5
724,933	684	2,960	33,628	500	694,825	2,395
54,202	5,573,759	11,993,582	32,561,988	6,212,140	23,192,826	1,695,117
o 11.51	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	3.00	0.15
..	0.02	0.02	0.17	..	* 3.67	0.61

STATEMENT

Exports from II.E.II. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Provinces and Chief States				Hides, raw	Skins, raw	Hides and skins tanned and leather
1				27	28	29
1.	Assam	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..
5.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	333	31	16
6.	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Delhi Province	..	..	..	5	..
8.	N. W. Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	11	33	20
11.	Bombay	..	..	1,081	3,300	710
12.	Madras	..	..	3,051	21,257	342
13.	Rajputana	..	..	24	..	..
14.	Central India	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Mysore	..	..	3,344	1,495	12
16.	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Bombay „	..	..	351	365	1,061
19.	Karachi „	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Madras Chief Port	..	..	638	963	41,981
21.	Madras Ports (excluding chief port).	..	..	..	..	..
Total				8,831	27,475	47,152
Corrections made throughout the year				-52	-26	10
Dominion Total				8,883	27,475	47,142
All-India Total.				1,812,422	1,156,248	610,009
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India				0.49	2.38	7.89
do last year				0.31	1.72	8.94

No. XI—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1937 April to March 1938).

JUTE, RAW		Gunny bags and cloths	Iron and steel sheets, girders and other commercial forms of irons and steels	Lac and shellac	Manganese ore
Loose	Pucca bales				
30	31	32	33	34	35
..
..	370	..	..
..	14	..	..
..
..	..	202	134	..	..
..
..	..	3	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	221	362	..	..
5	..	3,639	7,675	..	..
..	..	2,472	15,811	..	..
..	24	..	..
..
..	..	237	12,603	..	..
..
..	..	9	45	..	..
..	..	780	17,727	..	..
..
1	..	24	4,810	..	..
..	..	2,672	2,020	..	..
6	..	10,259	61,595	..	..
1	..	2,463	—8,063	21	..
5	..	7,796	53,532	21	..
1,181,199	31,392,310	5,335,512	38,625,431	970,664	33,157,026
..	..	0.14	0.14	..	..
..	..	0.13	0.28	..	..

STATEMENT

Exports from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Provinces and Chief States	Oil cakes	Oils	
		Kerosene	Vegetable oils
1	36	37	38
1. Assam .. ..	..	..	..
2. Bengal	595	..	119
3. Bihar .. ..	..	..	1,061
4. Orissa .. ..	..	..	27,844
5. U. P. of Agra and Oudh .. ..	..	..	249
6. Punjab .. ..	..	..	..
7. Dehli Province .. ..	..	..	252
8. N. W. Frontier Province .. ..	..	..	..
9. Sindh and Br. Baluchistan .. ..	..	..	..
10. C. P. and Berar	6	114	116,650
11. Bombay	527,792	701	182,141
12. Madras	186,571	1	79,447
13. Rajputana .. ..	..	..	1
14. Central India .. ..	..	..	..
15. Mysore .. ..	..	54	14,619
16. Kashmir .. ..	..	..	..
17. Calcutta Port	842	..	8,233
18. Bombay „	629,352	..	137,109
19. Karachi „ .. ..	..	..	..
20. Madras Chief Port	39,840	..	9,712
21. Madras Ports (excluding chief port)	317,710	..	25,110
Total	1,702,708	870	552,547
Corrections made throughout the year	+1,337	..	+2,326
Dominion Total	1,704,045	870	554,873
All-India Total	10,082,702	15,861,879	5,521,729
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India	16.90	0.01	10.04
Do last year	17.49	..	10.78

No. XI—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1937 April to March 1938).

OIL SEEDS

Castor	Cotton	Ground-nut	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Til or gingeli
39	40	41	42	43	44
..
..
..
..
..	9	..	..	21	..
..
..
..
..
64	126	9,918	16,100	31	2,929
2,373	50,922	253,155	1,767	1,390	9,284
15,783	1,22,706	202,068	..	292	75,445
..	206	2	..	..	..
..
1,779	2,064	6,055	..	146	2,292
..
..	..	89,070	988,915	..	..
313,977	1,285,613	1,921,689	..	215	70,477
..
34,055	119	9,668	404	276	44,121
322,394	21,117	859,939	35,033	37	61,220
690,425	1,482,974	3,351,559	1,042,219	2,408	265,768
+ 1,265	+ 492	- 1,725	+ 179	- 228	- 2,078
691,690	1,483,466	3,353,284	1,042,398	2,180	263,690
1,076,635	8,516,766	12,773,811	7,427,847	7,796,483	2,037,911
61.24	17.42	26.65	14.30	0.03	12.99
75.80	15.40	21.15	11.53	0.07	12.53

STATEMENT

Exports from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Provinces and Chief States				Ghee	Salt
1				45	46
1.	Assam	..	..	..	..
2.	Bengal	..	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	..
4.	Or'issa	..	..	38	..
5.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	435	3
6.	Punjab	..	..	..	..
7.	Delhi Province	..	..	..	..
8.	N. W. Frontier Province	..	..	..	..
9.	Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	..
10.	C. P. and Berar	..	..	187	7
11.	Bombay	..	..	1,596	445
12.	Madras	..	..	99	10
13.	Rajputana	..	..	11	..
14.	Central India	..	..	247	..
15.	Mysore	..	..	16	..
16.	Kashmir	..	..	..	..
17.	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	..
18.	Bombay „	..	..	483	..
19.	Karachi „	..	..	..	..
20.	Madras chief Port..	..	..	25	..
21.	Madras Ports (excluding chief port.)	..	..	..	..
Total				3,137	465
Corrections made throughout the year				—167	276
Dominion Total				2,970	721
All-India Total.				762,210	30,039,694
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India				0.39	..
do last year				0.27	..

No. XI—(concl.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1937 April to March 1938.)

SUGAR		Tea	Tobacco	WOOD AND TIMBER		Wool raw
Refined and unrefined	Gur raw, molasses, jaggery			Teak	Other timber	
47	48	49	50	51	52	53
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	467	..
..
20	..	..	88	..	18	1,539
..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..
..
..
..	2,855	..	164	..	338	136
333	3,098	32	930	342	1,945	99
173	156	4	3,234	71,805	226,353	6,822
..	..	1	..	..	..	27
..
332	..	..	7	..	7	3,325
..
..	..	9	..	..	..	..
60	644	24	..	3	7	11,468
..
81	1,819	865	190	..	2,196	3,245
..	2	41	..	2,232	..	..
999	8,564	976	4,613	74,387	231,331	26,661
-17	-17	-852	-70	+650	+1,302	-124
982	8,581	124	4,683	75,037	232,633	26,527
23,148,965	16,335,268	4,779,674	3,455,825	1,932,918	16,238,972	573,911
..	0.05	..	0.14	3.88	1.43	4.62
0.01	0.68	..	0.09	2.16	1.68	4.00

STATEMENT No. XII.

THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AS PER STATEMENT No. II.
(1937—1938) (1347 F.)

Divided into Special heads.

Serial numbers	Food stuff, etc.	Serial numbers	Clothing & accessories	Serial numbers	Fuel & light
1	13,21,468	2	11,47,887	12	21,041
6	681	7	8,51,675	33	2,60,838
17	94,036	25	5,38,311	35 (1a+b)	47,80,100
19 (a to d)	42,42,378	57 (AIII C)	2,15,32,564	61 (b)	5,774
29 f	2,98,488				
22	1,12,37,066	57(A III efg)	7,17,880	..	..
44	19,93,605	57 (E III)	22,15,823	..	..
52	40,74,029	57 (F II)	16,50,902	..	..
54	1,01,91,654	57 (G)	6,47,681	..	..
	3,34,53,405	..	2,92,96,673	..	50,67,248

STATEMENT No. XII.—(contd.)

Serial numbers	Housing & requisites	Serial numbers	Misc. necessities	Serial numbers	Misc. luxuries
9	1,57,107	8	11,432	11	39,05,746
20 (a) ..	58,886	13	79,180	19 (e)	41,614
57 (AIIIb)	2,58,945	16	2,36,837	20 (b)	6,36,090
61 (a+c).	9,69,342	38	22,17,840	27	5,69,978
		48	60,48,041	30	6,25,379
				39	4,42,546
				40	5,97,351
				43	2,62,451
				49	3,645
				51	5,52,582
				53	7,332
				56	10,67,751
				58	27,68,825
	14,38,780	..	85,92,330	..	1,14,81,290

STATEMENT No. XII.—(concl'd.)

Serial Nos.	Other misc. requisites	Serial Nos.	Machine-ries	Serial Nos.	Industries	Serial Nos.	Transport
3	61,155	5	1,62,287	10	2,57,389	35(d)	38,43,777
4	60,747	26	6,08,894	15	77,534	46	25,72,000
14	18,14,110	31	23,84,830	18	56,524	47	6,39,403
20(c +d)	2,48,175	35(I.c.)	5,58,120	24	78,565	60	31,58,362
21	12,020	..	..	28	3,444	63	94,30,370
23	39,172	..	..	29	2,66,975	..	..
32	89,687	..	..	34	76,72,621	..	..
36	5,084	..	..	35(ii)	16,52,259	..	..
41	9,838	..	..	37	10,60,336	..	..
42	18,22,196	..	..	45	74,890	..	..
57	27,161	..	..	50	2,65,967	..	..
AIId							
59	1,06,965	..	..	55	75,354	..	..
61 D	1,06,871	..	..	57(Aito (iii a)	46,70,381	..	..
62	32,06,740	..	..	57(B, E.D.E (i+ii)	34,54,456	..	..
64	1,00,71,044	..	..	57(F. i.)	5,13,163	..	..
	1,66,75,415	..	37,13,631	..	2,01,79,858	..	1,96,43,912

GRAND TOTAL=14,97,08,89.

STATEMENT No. XIII.

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS AS PER STATEMENT No. III.
(1937-1938) 1347 F.

Divided into Special heads.

Sl. Nos.	Foodstuffs, etc.	Serial Nos.	Clothing & accessories	Serial Nos.	Fuel & light	Serial Nos.	Housing & requisites
1	36,87,221	2	49,142	5	45,65,433	4	40,16,678
6	1,57,924	3	5,183	31-ii	1,31,700	31-i	2,58,280
9	1,03,426	29(1B-3)	30,65,509	..	..	iii	3,84,969
11	1,98,266	29(ivb-2)	223	..	..	iv	39,154
13	1,25,48,106	..	..	..	..	29(1B-2)	2,036
21-ii	97,605	..	..	..	..	29(iv-4)	4,22,691
25-iv	4,61,049	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-vii	29,33,936	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-viii	28,119	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	35,82,647	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	98,460	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,38,96,759	..	31,20,057	..	46,07,133	..	51,18,895

STATEMENT No. XIII—(contd.)

Srl. Nos.	Misc. necessities	Srl. Nos.	Misc. luxuries	Srl. Nos.	Other misc. requisites	Serial Nos.	Textile industry
23	85.345	12	1,204	7	11,870	29 (I-A to I-B-I)	4,13,38,205
	..	16	3,10,922	19	2,76,442	29 ii.	14,996
	..	24	1,785	22	44,41,675	29 iii.	17,249
	..	26	5,649	32	19,72,981	29 iv (a)	6,33,954
	..	30	16,84,941	..	..	..	..
	85,345	..	20,04,501	..	67,02,468	..	4,20,04,404

STATEMENT No. XIII. --(concl'd.)

Serial numbers		Oil Industry	Serial numbers		Miscellaneous Industries
21-i	..	9,89,292	8		2,80,441
21-iii	..	40,47,706	10		9,51,211
21-iv	..	6,78,429	14		9,36,887
25-i	..	17,81,432	15		30,140
ii	..	29,27,229	17		32,09,489
iii	..	3,67,70,255	18		1,35,341
v	..	59,58,952	20		27,987
vi	..	30,036	..		..
ix	..	1,38,503	..		..
		5,32,80,834	..		55,70,996

GRAND TOTAL=14,64,80,989.

STATEMENT No. XIV.

Showing how Hyderabad State is meeting the value of the Import from the Export Trade in important items. (Figures in thousand Rupees).

S. No.	Items	Imports	Exports
I. Food, drink and tobacco.			
1.	Fresh fruit (including betel-leaves)	8,01	1,50
2.	Fresh vegetable	5,48	48
3.	Dry fruit and vegetables	15,82	..
4.	Wheat and wheat flour	10,24	5,66
5.	Jawar and jawar flour	2,61	49,73
6.	Rice without husk	77,62	30
7.	Rice with husk	56	33
8.	Other grains and pulses	21,73	69,45
9.	Canned food, fish, and confectionery	12,98	..
10.	Ghee and butter	86	1,58
11.	Artificial ghee	6,09	..
12.	Ginger	80	..
13.	Dry chillies	1,49	84,16
14.	Other spices	10,56	1,67
15.	Refined sugar	77,41	..
16.	Jaggery	24,50	97
17.	Tobacco unmanufactured	12,23	3,51
18.	Tobacco manufactured	15,46	13,34
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
1.	Dyeing and tanning substance	78	2,80
2.	Hides, salted	16	3,37
3.	Skins, Salted	63	5,80

STATEMENT No. XIV.— (Contd).

Items				Imports	Exports
4.	Leather unmanufactured	..	..	1,42	81,89
5.	Leather manufactured	..	..	1,25	20
6.	Cocoanut oil	..	..	18,78	..
7.	Linseed oil	..	..	42	..
8.	Other vegetable oils	..	..	..	..
	(a) Castor oil	..	..	..	9,89
	(b) Til oil	..	..	..	98
	(c) Groundnut oil	..	..	..	40,48
	(d) Other vegetable oils	..	..	2,32	6,78
9.	Mustard and rape seeds	..	..	5	28
10.	Castor seed	..	..	4	17,81
11.	Linseed	..	..		59,59
12.	Karad seed	..	..		4,61
13.	Sesamum seed	..	..		29,34
14.	Mohwa seed	..	..	27	30
15.	Groundnut with shell	..	..		56,78
16.	Groundnut without shell..	..	..		3,11
17.	Cotton seed	..	..	1,37	29,27
18.	Hemp, ambada and other seeds	..	..	93	1,39
19.	Molasses	..	..	0.5	1
20.	Cotton raw	..	..	70	4,10,48
21.	Cotton twist and yarn	..	..	45,90	2,89
22.	Hemp	..	..	2,27	15
23.	Wool and woolen articles	..	..	6,42	10,57
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured					
1.	Boots and shoes	..	..	8,52	5

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(Contd).

Items				Imports	Exports
2.	Drugs and medicines	..	..	18,80	11
3.	Glass and glassware	..	..	9,88	1
4.	Hosiery	..	..	..	..
5.	Liquors	..	..	5,80	..
6.	Matches	..	..	6,25	..
7.	Paints, colours, etc.	..	..	10,60	..
8.	Paper and card-boards	..	..	13,70	85
9.	Books and maps	..	..	8,39	..
10.	Perfumery and incense	..	..	4,43	2
11.	Soaps	..	..	5,53	6
12.	Cotton durries	..	..	2,54	2
13.	Cotton piece goods	..	..	2,15,33	30,66
14.	Wood and timber manufactures	..	..	4,89	39
IV. <i>Live animals.</i>					
1.	Horned cattle..	..	..	..	..
2.	Sheep and goats	..	..	45	17,88
3.	Fowls and other birds	..	..	..	..
V. <i>Mineral and Miscellaneous.</i>					
1.	Cement	..	..	17	36,17
2.	Marble and other stones	..	..	29	3,98
3.	Coal	..	..	10	45,18
4.	Charcoal	..	..	2	48
5.	Fodder	..	..	94	108
6.	Forest produce	..	..	57	9,51
7.	Flower Plants	..	..	42	..
8.	Lac	..	..	2	

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(*Concl'd*).

Items					Imports	Exports
9.	Manures and bones	..	..		90	2,76
10.	Oil cakes	..	..	..	45	44,42
11.	Salt	..	..	..	60,48	..
12.	Sandal wood	..	..	..	4	..
13.	Katha	..	..	..	2,66	..
14.	Timber	..	..	..	5,87	6,38
15.	Firewood	..	..	..	6	1,32

No. XV.—PERIODICAL EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.—1937-1938 (1247 F.)

Periods	Coaching receipts	GOODS TRAFFIC			Total earnings last year	Increase or decrease
		Goods	Sundries	Total earnings		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. 10th October 1937 ..	1,69,433	2,94,768	7,496	4,71,697	4,51,698	+ 19,999
2. 20th Do ..	1,74,049	2,90,358	7,321	4,71,728	4,80,212	— 8,484
3. 31st Do ..	2,12,447	3,86,187	8,040	6,06,674	5,22,678	+ 83,996
4. 10th November 1937 ..	1,80,423	3,10,986	6,042	4,97,451	5,41,818	— 44,367
5. 20th Do ..	1,82,352	4,09,719	6,178	5,98,249	5,33,444	+ 64,805
6. 30th Do ..	1,82,137	4,29,943	6,698	6,18,778	6,34,742	— 15,964
7. 10th December 1937 ..	1,97,339	4,15,405	6,679	6,19,423	7,55,470	— 1,36,047
8. 20th Do ..	2,07,595	4,68,588	6,731	6,82,914	8,37,054	— 1,54,140
9. 31st Do ..	2,62,157	5,98,651	7,521	8,68,329	9,26,358	— 58,029
10. 10th January 1938 ..	1,79,494	5,82,089	6,997	7,66,480	8,03,485	— 34,005
11. 20th Do ..	2,08,009	5,76,940	7,213	7,87,162	7,88,115	— 953
12. 31st Do ..	2,19,761	6,73,518	7,861	9,01,140	8,90,719	+ 10,421
13. 10th February 1938 ..	2,01,465	6,23,383	6,972	8,31,820	7,80,854	+ 50,966
14. 20th Do ..	2,03,022	5,90,623	6,870	8,00,515	7,49,388	+ 51,127
15. 28th Do ..	1,92,081	4,83,975	6,613	6,82,669	5,83,024	+ 99,645
16. 10th March 1938 ..	2,17,044	6,04,412	35,330	8,56,786	8,48,372	+ 8,414
17. 20th Do ..	2,09,606	5,02,548	34,930	7,47,084	8,58,890	— 1,11,806
18. 31st Do ..	2,28,915	6,46,085	38,436	9,09,336	8,61,944	+ 47,392
19. 10th April 1938 ..	2,79,269	4,63,339	11,300	7,53,898	7,64,919	— 11,021
20. 20th Do ..	2,40,370	4,68,446	11,080	7,19,903	7,48,504	+ 28,601
21. 30th Do ..	2,05,514	5,03,732	10,911	7,20,157	7,21,370	— 1,213
22. 10th May 1938 ..	2,35,750	4,54,063	6,548	6,96,361	6,78,145	+ 18,216
23. 20th Do ..	2,37,355	4,74,755	6,514	7,18,626	7,12,578	+ 6,048
24. 31st Do ..	2,52,432	5,37,583	7,406	7,97,421	7,63,122	+ 33,299
25. 10th June 1938 ..	2,19,699	4,07,319	6,537	6,33,555	6,22,491	+ 11,064
26. 20th Do ..	2,28,446	3,83,552	6,281	6,18,213	6,44,022	— 25,792
27. 30th Do ..	2,08,529	4,13,871	6,318	4,20,189	4,04,054	+ 13,033
28. 10th July 1938 ..	2,08,034	3,70,222	6,880	5,35,136	5,40,739	— 44,397
29. 20th Do ..	1,86,085	3,64,859	6,075	5,57,619	5,44,155	+ 13,464
30. 31st Do ..	1,79,480	4,18,681	7,616	6,05,777	6,32,795	— 27,018
31. 10th August 1938 ..	1,63,002	3,49,212	6,452	5,18,667	5,16,570	+ 2,097
32. 20th Do ..	1,70,941	3,69,290	7,538	5,47,769	5,08,442	+ 39,327
33. 31st Do ..	1,85,863	4,23,434	9,348	6,18,667	5,86,896	+ 31,749
34. 10th September 1938 ..	1,74,968	3,74,842	25,517	5,75,327	5,42,584	+ 32,743
35. 20th Do ..	1,83,688	4,00,630	25,456	6,09,774	5,98,822	+ 10,792
36. 30th Do ..	1,77,724	3,93,509	25,420	5,96,553	6,20,433	— 23,880

STATEMENT No. XVI.

*Number of passengers carried and earnings of the Road Mechanical Transport Service
(H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway, 1347 F.) 1937-1938.*

Serial No.	Period ending	PASSENGERS		EARNINGS	
		Number carried	Increase or de- crease as compared with the same period last year	Total earnings	Increase or decrease as compar- ed with the same period last year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	10th October 1937	125,541	— 4,274	70,496	+ 675
2	20th Do ..	129,752	— 63	71,981	+ 2,160
3	30th Do ..	160,029	+ 17,231	86,106	+ 9,303
4	10th November 1937	134,974	— 9,979	75,600	— 3,933
5	20th Do ..	125,034	— 19,919	70,558	— 8,975
6	30th Do ..	129,271	— 15,682	70,290	— 9,241
7	10th December 1937	125,527	— 22,060	70,072	— 11,807
8	20th Do ..	144,826	— 2,761	77,951	— 3,928
9	30th Do ..	155,496	— 6,849	82,443	— 7,623
10	10th January 1938	303,903	— 6,784	75,623	— 6,283
11	20th Do ..	304,573	— 6,114	74,375	— 7,531
12	30th Do ..	334,073	— 7,683	84,131	— 5,964
13	10th February 1938	317,475	— 96,359	78,863	— 11,412
14	20th Do ..	308,206	— 105,628	78,314	— 11,961
15	28th Do ..	252,391	— 78,675	66,600	— 5,618
16	10th March 1938	305,875	— 61,014	82,583	— 6,761
17	20th Do ..	284,084	— 82,805	74,651	— 14,693
18	31st Do ..	346,370	— 57,208	94,202	— 4,073
19	10th April 1938	303,006	— 32,808	83,223	— 6,651
20	20th Do ..	314,021	— 21,793	87,379	— 2,500
21	30th Do ..	309,784	— 26,029	82,419	— 7,460
22	10th May 1938	333,557	— 10,233	91,031	— 2,399
23	20th Do ..	337,413	— 11,422	89,903	— 4,027
24	30th Do ..	351,564	— 32,160	95,288	— 3,032
25	10th June 1938	335,534	— 21,149	89,065	— 3,041
26	20th Do ..	359,541	+ 2,858	89,359	— 2,747
27	30th Do ..	335,410	— 21,273	81,291	— 10,813
28	10th July 1938	329,517	— 20,365	85,099	— 192
29	20th Do ..	349,919	+ 37	82,469	— 2,322
30	30th Do ..	337,442	— 47,428	75,476	— 13,346
31	10th August 1938	317,779	+ 6,294	71,383	— 1,274
32	20th Do ..	326,686	+ 15,201	72,428	— 229
33	31st Do ..	330,784	— 11,850	73,970	— 5,958
34	10th September 1938	334,734	+ 26,050	78,063	+ 4,204
35	20th Do ..	356,926	+ 48,242	80,665	+ 6,306
36	30th Do ..	332,218	+ 23,534	77,779	+ 3,917

List of Publications on sale, issued by the Department of Statistics & Census, H.E.H. the Nizam Government. Copies can be had of the Director of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.—(Concl'd.)

				Rs. A. P.	
(c)31.	Census Report (English) Part I & II for 1840 F.	..	..	7	0 0 each
32.	Census Report, Part I only (Urdu) for 1840 F.	..	..	4	0 0
(r)33.	Do (Urdu) for 1880 F.	..	..	2	0 0
(r)34.	Do Parts I & II (English) for 1880 F.	..	..	3	8 0 each
(r)35.	Do Parts I & II for 1820 F. (English)	..	..	2	0 0 each
36.	Village Lists for 1840 F. (English) for all Districts @ 0	8	0	8	0 0
37.	Do 1840 F. (Urdu) do	a district	do ..	8	0 0
(r)38.	Do 1880 F. (Urdu) do	do	do ..	4	0 0
(r)39.	Do 1880 F. (English) do	do	do ..	4	0 0
(r)40.	Do 1820 F. (Urdu) do	do	do ..	2	0 0
41.	Census Map (Linguistic) of the Dominions for 1840 F.	..	..	0	8 0
42.	Do (Social) do	..	..	0	8 0
43.	Map of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (English)	..	..	0	4 0
44.	Do do (Urdu)	..	..	0	4 0
45.	Do do Roads and Railways	..	..	0	4 0
46.	Cattle Census Report, 1st Issue (English) 1829 F. (1920)	..	..	3	0 0
47.	Do 2nd do (Urdu) 1844 F. (1935)	..	..	3	0 0
48.	Live-stock Census Report, 4th Issue for 1844 F. (Fully illustrated)				
49.	General Note on Provisional Figures for Standard Outturn of Crops (Reprinted)	..	..	5	0 0
50.	Forecast Manual (Urdu)	..	..	1	0 0
51.	Do (Marathi or Telugu)	..	..	0	8 0
52.	Alphabetical List of Plants, 1st Issue	..	..	0	9 0 each
53.	Labour Census Report for 1844 F., 1st Issue	..	..	0	8 0
54.	Some Economic Facts and Figures, Bulletin No. 1 of 1847 F.	..	..	3	0 0
55.	Agricultural Statistics, and Estimates of Area and Yield, 1st Issue. 1835-1844 F. (1926-35)	..	..	1	0 0
56.	Photogram of H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Exhibits of the Statistics Department (Prepared on order.)	..	..	2	0 0

Notes.—(a) Includes Cattle Census Report for 1889 F. (1930)

(b) Replaces the 2nd Part of the Administration Report hitherto issued and includes Statistical Abstract revised annually.

(c) Part II of the report is out of stock.

(d) Except Hyderabad City and Atraf-e-Balda.

(r) Reduced Prices.